Beginning in Monday's 'Daily': The Life of Robert Minor By Philip Sterling

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

Weather—Eastern New York: probably showers in north and central portions; generally fair in extreme south portion Saturday.

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U. S. Workers Demand Hands Off Cuba

Support the Cuban Toilers

THE order of the day for all workers and workers' organizations, in the face of the mailed fist of Wall Street at the head of the revolutionary Cuban masses, is action, action, ACTION.

At this moment the armed might of American imperialism is bearing down on and striving to crush the Cuban people, who are fighting for national freedom and the right to live.

The Communist Party urges a flood of telegrams, a wave of mass meetings everywhere. This must be the answer of American workers to American intervention.

The fight of the Cuban masses is a fight for national independance, a fight for the right to organize, for the right to strike, for the right to force the agents of Yankee imperialism to take their feet from the neck of the Cuban toilers.

It is a fight against the Wall Street banks and their "New Deal" government, a fight against those forces which are the chief oppressors of the American working class.

The fight of the American working class in solidarity with the Cuban masses is therefore a fight against their own oppressors, and a fight against war.

Call mass meetings everywhere. At every meeting of workers, students, intellectuals, raise the question of the sharpest possible protest, raise the demand for "Hands Off Cuba!"

Demand the immediate withdrawal of all warships from Cuban waters.

Demand the cancellation of all the crushing debts of Cuba to the Wall Street banks.

Demand the evacuation of the Guantanamo naval base.

Demand the nullification of the robber Platt amendment.

What It Means

THE new tax proposals submitted yesterday by Samuel Untermeyer, leading light of the Tammany Board of strategy, show that the city government is grimly getting down to its proper business—the business of oppressing the poorest sections of the population in order to safeguard the profits of the rich.

In July, the faithful capitalist servants who constitute the city Tammany machine, promised their masters of the Rockefeller-Morgan clique of Wall Street banks that they would grind out of the people at least $30,000,000 in new taxes before December 11. And they are preparing to make good that promise.

The latest tax program is only the opening wedge in the drive of the capitalist city government against the workers. The huge loans due on December 11, the enormous piling up of interest payments on the $200,000,000 short term loan, all make further wage cuts, more drastic slashes in relief, new heavier taxes, and increased subway fares a certainty.

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IT is after the elections that the city government, no matter whether it is fusion or Tammany, will launch its main assault against the workers.

The Untermeyer tax program is a characteristic Tammany pre-election move. It is designed to give assurances to the bankers that their profits and loans will be amply protected. At the same time it is cleverly arranged to give the effect of attacking the rich as well as the poor.

The enormous increase in water rates—50 per cent—falls with crushing force on the poorest workers, for whom the inevitable increases in rent will bring increased suffering.

It is significant that the supposed taxes against the rich are for only six months. But even this mild attack they need not fear. For it is an open secret that, for the most part, they are either unenforceable or easily evaded. Untermeyer said yesterday in an unguarded moment:

"Under the present bill, there can be no effective tax on stock sales that could be enforced."

That tells the whole story about the latest Tammany "attack on the millionaires".

* * *

THE new tax program and the statement of Untermeyer that accompanied it are the opening guns in the coming election campaign. They draw the issue quite sharply.

Either the lowest masses of the people—the jobless workers—the workers struggling along on starvation wages, the civil service employees, the small home owner—shall bear the burdens of the capitalist crisis, in new taxes and wage cuts, or the rich, the bankers, the employers, the upper crust of the city official machinery shall bear it!

In the coming campaign, the Communist Party alone demands that the rich shall be heavily taxed, that the Wall Street bankers be cut off from the rich stream of gold that flows to them from the city coffers, that the fat and corrupt city officialdom be swept aside.

For a Militant Policy

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR is directing its whole attention towards making next month's convention a mobilization point for NIRA. No wonder the convention will take place in Washington where the labor lieutenants of American capitalism can get direct orders from their chief.

On the very top of the agenda a place of honor is to be given to NIRA. New ways are to be formed to harness the workers to a program which is slashing wages to the bone and is threatening the right of workers to organize into militant unions to fight for their needs.

* * *

THE soft coal miners, 70,000 strong have had their taste of the A. F. of L. policy of serving as an adjunct of the big corporations. The Cleveland street carmen even more recently learned from bitter experiences that the A. F. of L. leaders sabotage a strike for higher wages, although 3,000 favored the strike, because it hinders the "progress of the NRA."

The opposition groups in the American Federation of Labor, as well as every progressive member in every local union is faced with the task of lining up the widest support of the membership against this treacherous program of the officials. The opposition group must gain the confidence of the members by exposing the betrayals perpetrated by the misleaders.

These groups must follow a militant policy of their own. They should also show from the experiences of the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League that only an organization founded on a militant program will make it possible to defeat the bosses' hunger program and gain victories.

To Insure Our Advance

THE Daily Worker Conference at Irving Plaza Hall tomorrow evening should be considered with the utmost seriousness by all New York workers to whom the new "Daily" is a guide and inspiration. This conference, called to initiate the drive to keep and to continue the achievements of the new six- and eight-page paper, will be as important a milestone in the Daily Worker's life as the increase in size on August 14.

Delegates from every single local mass organization, workers' and young workers' clubs, Communist Party and Young Communist League unit, have been asked to attend, to help formulate the plans of the drive. All workers share alike the responsibility for the drive's success; but it must be impressed on the Party members that theirs is the leading responsibility. On their response and activity and leadership will depend the outcome of the drive.

C. A. Hathaway and Charles Krumbein, representing respectively the Daily Worker and the New York district of the Communist Party, will deliver the keynote speeches tomorrow night. They will start the ball rolling.

But to keep it rolling, to gather momentum and great power and effectiveness, every delegate should return to his or her organization determined that no obstacle shall keep the "Daily" from achieving the solid financial base that it needs and deserves.

Paterson Silk Strikers Move to Tie Up Dye Industry

'It's for Our Bread and Butter,' Strikers Cry

By CARL REEVE

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 8. — The silk and dye plants of Paterson, the heart of the general national silk strike, were closed down tighter than a drum today as the mass picket lines of the National Textile Workers Union called another thousand dye workers on strike, swelling the total striking under the leadership of the NTWU in Paterson to approximately six thousand. One thousand dye strikers in trucks and cars are now moving on the Lodi mill of the United Piece Dye Works near Passaic, seven miles away, where 5,000 workers are momentarily expected to join the strike. The strike call has already been issued to the Lodi workers by the NTWU and in spite of the firing of more than fifty union members at Lodi, preparations are proceeding inside the mill.

"Its for our bread and butter," cried the dye strikers as they moved down River Street, 700 strong in one of the half dozen masspicket lines which is covering every dye house in Paterson." If you don't strike now you won't be able to buy bread."

"Close Up Ranks" is the slogan of the picket lines, "Everybody out on strike." This picket line turns off to the right, gathering workers as it goes, and reaches the Commercial mill. A half dozen police circle the plant on motorcycles. The strikers pound on the windows of the dye

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

City Sets Action on Increased Water Rates for Monday

R. Minor, Communist Candidate, Will Lead Protest Delegation

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Balked in its attempt to jam through the new Untermeyer plan of City taxes, the Board of Estimate adjourned its meeting today until Monday 10:30 when it plans to take action on the tax program.

Robert Minor, Communist Candidate for Mayor in the coming elections, will head a delegation of workers Monday morning to protest at the hearings on the new taxes.

The City had hoped to rush through the proposed taxes, intended to raise $40,000,000 of new taxes, promised to the Rockefeller-Morgan banks, before any opposition could be organized. But opposition mounted rapidly.

In addition, the present program is divided into a permanent and temporary section. The permanent taxes are those that fall on the poor. The taxes supposedly against the rich are for six months. A fifty per cent increase in water rates is proposed. This will cost the poorest section of the population over $12,000,000 in inevitably increased rents.

The proposed utility taxes will be handed down to the small consumers.

More Wage Cuts Seen

The significant part of the report that accompanied the proposed tax schedules contained definite indication that the City government soon intends to launch a series of drastic wage cuts among the lower-salaried civil service employees, as well as further slashes in relief. Untermeyer declared that in addition to taxes the City will seek "new sources of revenue."

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor, denounced the Untermeyer program as "an obvious attempt to soak the poor to protect the bankers under the guise of taxing the rich." He pointed out, in addition, that the proposed utility taxes are already being used by the big utility monopolies as an excuse for increasing rates, as well as serving them with arguments against the recently ordered rate reductions.

$40,000 Needed!

Campaign Launched Today for Contributions to Guarantee the Continued Existence of the New Six-Page Daily Worker

Send in Your Dollars, Half-Dollars, Quarters, and Dimes, Collect for the "Daily" in Your Factory and Trade Union

(Statement of the DAILY WORKER Management Committee.)

DURING recent weeks, in connection with our efforts to improve the Daily Worker, we have frankly stated that we would need special financial support from our readers in order to meet our accumulated deficit and to maintain the enlarged and improved paper.

We are now appealing to the workers and to workers' organizations for $40,000. This amount, comrades, we must raise. This alone will clear up our old debts, and make it possible for us to go forward in our efforts to produce a better paper.

* * * *

SOME of our readers may ask, **"Why does the Daily Woker need to make such appeals for funds; other papers don't do it?"**

The answer is simple. Other daily papers are backed by powerful financial groups; they have huge incomes from advertising; they have a tremendous circulation; they are linked up with the big capitalist politicians, and regularly share in the division of the spoils from graft, corruption and racketeering.

The Daily Worker, on the contrary, is a fighting workers' paper. Capitalist advertisers boycott us, because we choose to stand steadfastly for the workers' interests in their struggle against capitalist exploitation and robbery. As a result we are forced to rely on our income from circulation, and on an insignificant advertising income. Our paper can only live through additional contributions from the workers and their organizations.

* * * *

OUR yearly deficit now reaches almost $80,000—$1,500 per week. We have always met this deficit by appealing twice each year to our supporters for $40,000 in special donations. **And for ten years our readers have never failed us. They have kept our paper going by their help. We are sure that now, especially with the recent improvements in the paper and with the gigantic tasks confronting our paper in the struggles against Roosevelt's "New Deal," our readers will respond more quickly than ever before. We are sure the needed $40,000 will be raised.**

We want you to know our financial situation exactly, and the perspectives for the future.

Our income for July was $1,450 per week—$1,000 from bundle orders, $300 from subscriptions, $150 from advertising.

Our present expenditures for the enlarged paper are $3,190 per week—$1,750 alone for printing and the balance for all other expenses, office and editorial, pictures and engraving, postage and mailing, etc., etc., indicating a weekly deficit of over $1,700.

* * * *

SINCE starting the six page paper on August 14, however, our situation has improved; our circulation is increasing. During August our weekly income increased $250 per week as compared with July, reducing our weekly deficit to $1,500. We are confident that coming weeks will see a still greater reduction of our weekly deficit.

But our financial obligations, accumulated over the past six months, have to be met. They hamper our future growth and endanger the very existence of our paper.

We want to wipe out these debts. We want to guarantee the existence of the new six- and eight-page paper. We want to greatly extend the circulation of the paper and in the future set up a regular sustaining fund which will cover our deficit each week without the need for these semi-annual campaigns.

* * * *

WE KNOW from past experience that our supporters will help. We are confident that you will respond with dollars, half-dollars, quarters and dimes—according to your means. We are confident that workers' organizations will contribute from their treasuries, that they will quickly arrange income-producing affairs for the benefit of the Daily Worker. **We are sure that our paper will live and grow stronger with the workers' support.**

* * * *

COMRADES, rush in your contributions! Ask your organization to give! Collect funds for the "Daily" among your friends and shopmates! Arrange house parties for the benefit of your paper! Send funds immediately to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y. Keep up a continuous flow of donations until the needed $40,000 is raised!

Forced Arbitration Foisted on Workers Under Coal Code

Aim to Kill Fighting Spirit of Miners

By BILL DUNNE

NEW YORK.—The outstanding and sinister fact in connection with the proposed coal code, to which the coal operators have not yet agreed, but which John L. Lewis, head of United Mine Workers, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, have accepted, is that these union officials have surrendered openly to the Roosevelt policy of compulsory government arbitration. This shameful surrender is in direct contrast with the splendid fighting spirit of the miners.

This is plainly evident in Clause B of Section 4 of Article VII, and Section 5 of the proposed code:

"(b) All disputes which cannot be settled by the Divisional Adjustment Board shall be referred to the National Bituminous Coal Labor Board, and

Today's issue of the "Daily" devotes a special page to the conditions and struggles of the coal miners. Turn to page four and you will find interesting material on the conditions of the coal miners.

the decision of such board shall be accepted by the parties as effective for a provisional period of not longer than six months, to be fixed by the board." (My emphasis.)

This is compulsory government arbitration and implicit in the acceptance of this provision is the abandonment of the strike weapon by the UMWA. Since under the NIRA the codes have the force of legislative enactments the intention to outlaw strikes in the soft coal industry is clear.

The composition of the compulsory arbitration machinery is stated in Section 5:

"There shall be created a National Bituminous Coal Board consisting of ten persons, five to be appointed by the President from the nominations made by each of five divisional code authorities and the remaining five to be the representatives of the President on such code authorities. (My emphasis.)

Since "the divisional code authorities" are composed both of coal operators' and coal miners' representatives, the direct elected representation of the miners on the National Bituminous Coal Labor Board can come only from these sources. The composition of the majority of the body having the final and decisive say is determined, not by the miners, but by the coal operators and the President. This section of the code definitely stacks the cards against the miners.

Here we have the concrete proof of the double game played by UMWA and A. F. of L. officials. **Their verbal defense of the right to strike in the abstract is followed by open capitulation to the Roosevelt no-strike policy.**

In no other code has a provision for compulsory government arbitration been incorporated. In no other industry have the workers shown such militancy and will to organize, strike and fight out the issues with the employers. The strike of more than 60,000 miners in Western Pennsylvania created panic in the ranks of the Roosevelt administration, among the A. F. of L. leaders, and scared the coal operators.

Therefore the attempt openly made

(Continued on page 2)

Minor to Speak Today

NEW YORK.—The Bronx Boro Ratification Conference of the Communist Party Election ticket will be held this afternoon, Saturday at 1 o'clock, at Ambassador Hall, 2161 Third Ave., with Mrs. W. Burroughs, Communist candidate for compteroller of the city of New York, as the main speaker. The Communist program for unemployment relief will be presented at the conference.

Robert Minor will be the guest of honor at a banquet tendered him tonight in the same hall, at 8:30.

STILL MORE SHIPS SENT TO ISLAND

Cuban Masses to Resist Landing of U. S. Marines

NEW YORK.—Workers of America swung into organized action in struggle against American intervention in Cuba yesterday, as news came that the American fleet is being distributed to six centers of struggle along the Cuban shore.

A mass meeting of protest was called for tonight, at 8 p. m., at Fifth Ave., at 110th St. Robert Minor, J. W. Ford, William Simons and others will speak.

A meeting will be held in Brooklyn tomorrow, Sunday, at 8 p.m., at 142 Myrtle Ave.

A mass demonstration and picket line will gather in front of the Federal Building, Broadway at Park Row, at noon Monday, led by Robert Minor, Communist Party candidate for mayor. The Anti-Imperialist League, and the National Student League, and the Communist Party were the first three organizations to take leadership of this demonstration. An appeal was made that workers pour out in thousands.

The Anti-Imperialist League called a special meeting fo. Monday night, 8 p.m. in its headquarters, 80 East 10th St.

The National Student League called a special meeting for Friday night, Sept. 15, in its headquarters, 583 6th Ave. Mike Gold, William Simons, Frank Ibanez and others will speak.

Hundreds of telegrams of protest have been sent to President Roosevelt by mass meetings, workers' organizations and individuals. An appeal was made that thousands more be sent.

* * *

HAVANA, Sept. 8.—Wall Street's intervention to crush the Cuban revolution took on a still more menacing aspect tonight as word was received that warships are being concentrated at six Cuban ports—Havana, Santiago, Puerto Padre, Matanzas, Cardenas andn Antilla.

Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson arrived in Havana tonight on the cruiser Indianapolis, and conferred with Ambassador Sumner Welles.

Bluejackets were reported to have landed in Santiago and Cienfuegos, but immediately went back to their ships.

Sugar Workers Promise Resistance

The revolutionary sugar workers' union, representing 13,000 workers, announced that it would take up arms against any landing of American troops.

The junta of five forming a temporary government announced it would form a coalition administration, taking back certain "liberal" members of the De Cespedes government, through Sergio Carbo, its spokesman.

The government of Mexico recognized the new regime, through its ambassador to Cuba. It is the only foreign government which has so far recognized it.

Communists Demonstrate

Led by the Communist Party, the revolutionary unions, the Young Communist League and the youth sections called a two-hour general strike and paraded through the center of Havana last night, to a mass meeting in two parks, where thousands of workers cheered speakers who denounced the new regime as another puppet of Wall Street imperialism, called for continued struggles for the workers and soldiers' economic demands, and raised the slogan of setting up workers, peasants, soldiers, and sailors' councils, and working toward the councils taking power, as the only force ready to fight American imperialism.

Disarming Attempt Fails

The new government's attempt to disarm the Cuban workers failed completely, and it was forced to withdraw it.

Sergeant Fulgencio Bautista, leader of the soldiers' rank and file committees, was appointed a colonel and made chief of staff of the Cuban army, by order of the junta.

Socialists Support Junta

The Socialist Party and the Aprista (agrarian) Party of Cuba, the latter led by renegades from the Communist Party, issued blanket appeals for support of the new government, despite the fact that its machine guns are still mounted to face the headquarters of the Havana workers, and that it has ordered the arrest of workers' leaders, and promised to pay all Cuba's debts to Wall Street.

Sergio Carbo, spokesman and leader of the junta, gained his support in Cuba by using his paper "La Sema a" to praise the Soviet Union. He has also written a book praising the Soviet Union.

This is his means of gaining the sympathy of the Cuban workers who see in the Soviet Union the example of how they can succeed in their fight against American imperialism.

U.S. Army Rules in Heart of Strike Area in Utah

Force Grand Jury Investigation of Barlow Murder

Ft. Worth Police Killed Him; Pass Blame

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 7.—Forced into action by the giant protest meeting held here Wednesday night, the Grand Jury here has begun an investigation into the jail murder of T. E. Barlow, Communist leader of the jobless. Mayor Bryce and Manager Fairtrace have been quizzed and 12 old members of the Unemployed Council have been subpoenaed.

Barlow's two brothers spoke at a court lawn meeting last night approving all the actions being taken by the Unemployed Council to fix responsibility for the murder on the jail officials.

Nazis Doom Two More Reds to Die

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Two more Communists were sentenced to die by beheading, by a court in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, yesterday.

They were accused of taking part in the killing of a Nazi. The court said it "assumed that the Communist lust for murder" was the motive.

Generals Bar Not Only Meetings, But Also Social Affairs

HELPER, Utah, Sept. 8.—Virtual martial law was ordered in Carbon County when two U. S. Army generals here issued an order forbidding all meetings of more than three people. The order not only strikes at meetings, but forbids dances and even religious services to be held. The gunmen here have been authorized to help enforce the order of martial law.

A terrific clash appeared inevitable with the regular army from Fort Douglas expected. Despite sharp protest from city officials, army officers have ordered that Helper deputize a large force to enforce the martial law order. Threats have been made to remove local officials failing to carry out these orders.

The miners are preparing to defy the orders regarding mass meetings and will defend their meetings against attack and to fight the direct armed intervention of the U. S. government into the situation. Workers' organizations must immediately mobilize mass protest against this attempt to drown the miners' struggle in a blood bath.

PARTY MEMBERS ATTENTION

In connection with the basic campaign of the Party today, all Party members are instructed by the District Secretariat to report to their Section Headquarters this Saturday, after 3 p.m., for special work. All comrades are urged to respond to this call, and show their Bolshevik calibre in the spirit of the Open Letter.

Bread Prices Rising Rapidly in Cities, U.S. Officials Admit

Inflation, Taxes, Cause 16 Per Cent Rise in Three Months

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. — Unable to ignore any longer the rapidly increasing cost of bread, the Agricultural Administration today requested an explanation from the American Bakers Assn. of the high bread prices in many of the large cities of the country, such as Atlanta, Charlestown, San Francisco, Savannah, Scranton, Seattle, etc.

"In many cities," Dr. Frederick Howe of the Administration declared today, **"the average price of bread is above the national average for a pound loaf."**

Due to the Roosevelt program of reducing wheat acreage, and of levying heavy processing taxes, in addition to cheapening the dollar, the price of bread has gone up at least 16 per cent during the last three months. On top of this, the beginning of profiteering is noticed. "In the average city, the increase costs the consumers over $1,000,000 a year in extra charges," Dr. Howe said.

Bakers are also trying to get around the increased costs occasioned by the Roosevelt processing taxes by adulterating the bread, the Government officials admitted.

Union Sq. Demonstration Tuesday to Protest Shoe Injunction

NEW YORK.—Fifteen shoe manufacturers, represented by Milton Eisenberg, their attorney, today applied for an injunction against the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, declaring that this union should be prohibited from organizing the workers in their shops on the ground that it is a Communist Union.

In a packed court room where nearly 2,000 shoe workers jammed the room, crowding the aisles to the doors, Jacques Buitenkant, attorney for the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, defended the six Elco strike pickets who had been arrested in the drive instigated by Grover Whalen to smash strikes under the N.R.A., before Judge James G. Dunne.

The application for an injunction submitted by the Shoe Board of Trade, is similar to the one obtained in 1929 preliminary to a smashing attack on the Independent Shoe Workers Union, which was engineered through the office of Mr. Charles G. Wood, federal conciliator of the United States Department of Labor. Charles G. Wood is mentioned in the present application as one of the federal authorities interested in pushing the strike-breaking injunction against the shoe workers. It will be remembered that the 1929 injunction was granted by the same Judge Dunne and the Board of Trade was represented by the same Milton Eisenberg, former campaign manager of the judge. Both lawyer and judge are members of Tammany.

Judge Dunne has been instrumental in getting a number of refereeships for Eisenberg.

After Baitenkant pointed out that Tammany has a plank in its platform against injunctions and that the NRA supposedly grants the right of the workers to join a union of their own choice, the judge ordered that affidavits of the strikers be submitted to him by Saturday noon for consideration before rendering a decision.

The case of the 6 Elco shoe pickets was postponed until Monday.

The action of the shoe bosses, is part of the general attack opened by Grover Whalen in his test arrest of the Elco pickets. At his instigation supported by the NRA a wave of injunctions are being issued which threaten the right of the workers to strike, to organize and to picket and to deprive them from joining a union of their own choice.

The Union Square demonstration called for Tuesday evening at 5 p. m. must be a mass rally and demonstration to defeat the pending injunction of the shoe bosses and every other attempt to smother the growing resistance of the masses to beating down their conditions under the NRA. Every workers' organization, workers in the shops, in the unions, the unemployed must turn out in tens of thousands to Union Square Tuesday at 5 p. m. to show their determination to resist the new blows of the NRA aided by the A. F. of L. officials.

Roosevelt Makes Speech Against Federal Jobless Relief

Jobless Insurance Is Safeguard for Needs of Workers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Heading the speakers list at a conference of officials who are in charge of local community chests, President Roosevelt sounded the note in a speech today that relief problems must be taken care of first by "private citizens and private agencies" and not by the federal government. The speech of Roosevelt as well as speeches by other government officials were made on the occasion of the 1933 Mobilization for Human Needs Conference—comprising heads of local relief agencies.

While predicting increasing needs for the unemployed during the winter months the tone of the speeches were against the federal government taking a hand in alleviating the suffering of the 17,000,000 jobless. The conference proved once more the bankruptcy of private relief agencies who are mainly interested in utilizing the present situation to fill their "community chests" and brought out sharply the need of a federal program in the form of unemployment insurance.

Following the same program as the Hoover administration, Roosevelt emphasized that distribution of relief must not be coordinated on a national basis, but broken up into thousands of parts whereby each little community handles its own problems. That this leads to utter failure was seen by the experiences in the past four years. Various divisions of the government, such as state, county, city, etc., shifted responsibility

Harry L. Hopkins who is in charge of distributing federal relief funds told the assemblage that "the difficult task of healing the wounds of the depression" must be taken care of by "private agencies." Expressing fears for struggles of the unemployed the coming winter, Hopkins said, "If this nation is to withstand the forces which endanger our community life" then steps must be taken by local relief agencies to give aid

Mrs. Roosevelt added her advice to the forthcoming community chest drives by urging the delegates to "make people understand why they must give money." This mainly refers to employed workers who will be forced to make contributions in their factories to the community chests.

The president's speech makes it clear that the "new deal" has no intention to take measures to assure the necessary unemployed relief for winter. It will pursue the same policy as it has done in strikes where brute force is used to defeat the efforts of the workers to gain better conditions.

But this new attack has already found a response in a movement which is gaining increasing support to force the government to adopt unemployment insurance. In every city this movement will undoubtedly receive increased support now that Roosevelt has issued his hunger program for the coming winter.

Relief Packages Due to Stop Here on September 22

NEW YORK.—The million or more unemployed of this city face an almost relief-less winter.

This was indicated by two startling developments, first, that no more clothes are being distributed, and secondly, that beginning Friday, September 22, all relief food packages at present distributed by the Home Relief bureaus, social service and charity organizations, will be stopped.

This was revealed yesterday after an investigation by the Communist Election Campaign Committee, 799 Broadway.

Added to this cut in Unemployment Relief, the heads of 4,000 families now being carried on the payrolls of the Emergency Work and Relief Bureau will be fired on September 30th. $280,000 set aside to continue the present work relief payrolls, for September will be the last money appropriated for the emergency work, stated Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee.

About 375 Emergency Relief Workers assigned to the "B" shift in the Magistrates Court, were told that their pay, due yesterday, was "not ready." During the month of August these workers were swindled out of $12 of their pay through having their time split up.

A letter, dated for August 29, 1933, by W. H. Matthews, Director of the Emergency Work Bureau sent to all organizations informing of the relief cut and who are now giving out the food units reads:

"It is with regret that we notify you that the food units that you have been receiving during the past winter from the Red Cross will come to an end on Friday, September 22nd. The reason for this is that the flour contributed by the Federal Government to the Red Cross and which was exchanged by the Red Cross for these food units has all been used.

"You will be interested to know that this total distribution of food units by the Red Cross has amounted in the year to approximately 1,500,000 packages of food.

"We would have this letter bring to you our thanks for the help your agency has been in this food distribution program. Without the cooperation of the family welfare and other organizations that have been our agents of distribution it would, of course, have been quite impossible to carry through this project."

"The flour contributed by the Federal government to the Red Cross has all been used," an excuse offered the starving workers, when farmers are instructed to plow under not only wheat but cotton, also. Rather than let the coffers of the city government, and the pockets of the grafters go empty, the city will fire 4,000 men, and cut off their only source of subsistence, the relief baskets.

City Events

Harlem Forum.

Harry Haywood will speak on "The Negro Worker in the Black Belt" at the Liberator—LSNR forum to be held in Coachmen's Hall, 264 W. 138th St., at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening. Admission is free to all.

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Attention Whitegoods Members.

All whitegoods members are asked to be in the headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union on Monday, Sept. 11 at 7 a.m. without fail. Headquarters are at 131 W. 28th St.

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Youth Congress Dance.

A dance and concert to raise funds for a delegate to the Paris Youth Congress Against War will be held tonight at 12 E. 17th St. Admission will be 15 cents.

* * *

Union Dance at Coney.

Novelty workers of the Majestic, Empire State and Durable Companies are especially invited by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union to a dance to be held Saturday, at the Coney Island Workers Center on 27th St. and Mermaid Ave.

Forced Arbitration Under Miners' Code

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

by the code to strangle all strikes.

At the same time, the tremendous mass pressure exerted by the big strike, and the whole series of smaller strikes which continued after the main battle line had been broken by the treachery of the UMWA officials, and the direct intervention of the Roosevelt administration; the effect of the work of the National Miners Union, the militant opposition within the UMWA local unions, and the activity of the Communist Party among the miners has forced into the code more far-reaching and favorable provisions for the workers than appear in any other code. Roosevelt is said to have told the operators that their hardboiled attitude was "spreading Communism."

Many of the provisions are in conformity with demands made in the code amendments submitted by the NMU delegation to the coal hearings but which were never even mentioned publicly by the UMWA officials. They include:

1. A ban on the payment of wages in company scrip by a provision for the payment of wages at least twice per month in cash or par check.

2. Prohibition of arbitrary deductions from wages by providing that all deductions must be by agreement with the representatives of the miners.

3. No mine worker is required to trade at a company store as a condition of employment.

4. No mine worker is required to live in a company house as a condition of employment.

5. It is provided that all coal mined on a tonnage basis shall be paid for on the basis of a 2,000 pound ton.

6. Miners are given the right to elect their own checkweighmen.

These are real gains—but mine workers can establish them securely only by organization and strike struggle.

The eight-hour day is established as the basis with thirty-six hours as the maximum to be worked in any one week.

The wage scale of the code, however, is another tremendous concession to the operators. For the three main coal fields, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Northern West Virginia, Southern West Virginia, Northern Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky, the wage scale is respectively $4.60, $4.36 and $4.20. This means that at the highest rate, miners, engaged in the most hazardous work in any industry, on the basis of a 36-hour week, will be able to get a maximum of $20.70 per week. The average weekly wage under the code, because of the preponderance of part time work, will be far below this. The code, therefore, legalizes the present starvation income of coal miners.

Because of this, and because of the compulsory arbitration provision, which the whole history of coal mine struggles shows the miners will not accept, no matter what union officials agree to, the organization of the soft coal industry which is being carried on by the miners themselves, will most certainly result in struggles involving far greater masses of mine workers than the recent Pennsylvania strike.

The intention of the coal code is to stop these struggles. It will not succeed.

In the coal code the Roosevelt administration has best exposed its anti-strike policy. It has also exposed its chief labor agents—Lewis and Green.

DOWNTOWN

Gutters of New York — By del

News Item: New Tax on Taxi Rides.
"Thanks for the tip, Mr. Untermeyer."

Huge Shoe Rally Pledges Fight Against Injunctions

Big Ovation for the I. Miller Strikers

NEW YORK.—In one of the most militant strike rallies ever held by the Shoe and Leather workers Union, 7,000 strikers meeting at Arcadia Hall, Halsey St., Brooklyn, enthusiastically pledged their support and loyalty to the union and to the struggle for better conditions for which the general strike was called.

The hall packed to the doors, rang with cheers and applause as Speaker after speaker rose to condemn the strikebreaking attacks of Whalen, the injunction at the Eico shop and the drive of the shoe bosses aided by the government to break the strike.

Frank Costello, shop chairman of the La Presti shop and chairman of the general strike committee during the 1929 strike and veteran fighter for the shoe workers opened the meeting declaring that it was "the biggest I have ever seen since I am in the trade."

Fred Biedenkapp, general secretary of the Union received a prolonged ovation. He delivered a stirring speech declaring that injunctions will not stop the forward march of the strike and the union to victory. I. Rosenberg, organizer of the slipper strikers pointed to the I. Miller strike as an example of the vitality of the union. He said that at the last fight when the I. Miller workers were forced to retreat, they said they would come out again and this prediction is now true. Tremendous applause shook the hall when the I. Miller strikers marched into the hall.

Other speakers were Magliocano, Italian organizer; J. Buitenkant, attorney, who urged the strikers to defeat the injunction by continuing on the picket line, and many shop chairmen. The meeting closed with an enthusiastic and determined note to completely organize all sections of the trade to defeat the betraying Boot and Shoe Union, Whalen and the bosses by fighting "till the last drop of blood."

Today the workers of Andrew Geller shop came out and joined the shoe strike.

Paterson Strikers to Tie Up Dye Plants

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

house. "Everybody inside the mill" the cry goes up. The line marches into the inner courtyard of the mill. A large picket gate padlocked, topped by barbed wire bars the way. Hundreds of workers stream in pressing against the gate. The gate goes down like straw and the strikers are face to face with the dyers of the Commercial. "Join the strike," is the call. Today the Commercial plant is closed down with every dye worker on strike. This scene is duplicated in a dozen dye houses this morning throughout the city. As the picket lines march through the streets men and women workers call out sympathetically along the way, "Get every worker on strike." Among the new shops out today are the Gatti shop, the Commercial, the Rayon Co., Victory and others.

The Riverside strike hall of the NTWU at 612 River Street teems with activity. A shop meeting of the Gatti strikers is being held, the workers having just walked out. Many questions are asked. "They say you fellows are a bunch of Bolsheviks" one striker asks. "They say you are forcing us to join the NTWU whether we want to or not," another brings in. Moe Brown, Paterson organiser of the NTWU, members of the Weidmann strike committee on the platform, explains that the NTWU has called the workers on strike, that they must elect a strike committee, and regardless of what union they are in, take part in the strike. The strikers elect a strike committee, representatives from each department. Many sign up immediately in the NTWU. In one corner of the hall the women of the Gatti shop hold a special meeting where the demands of the women in the strike are taken up. "We have to push heavy trucks. We do the same work as the men and we get 15 cents an hour less" the women report. "The same pay as the men for the same work—no women to push trucks," the demand is formulated.

Many of the strikers have not yet signed up in any union. Others, confused by the propaganda of the capitalist press of Paterson, and the disruptive activity of Eli Keller and other United Textile Union organizers, have signed up in the United. Still others are already in the NTWU. But they are all marching on the mass picket lines of the NTWU.

The AFL United Textile officials, supported to the limit by the bosses papers of Paterson, take a very regretful attitude at the strike call of the NTWU and the response of the dyers. The Paterson Call, a mill owners sheet said today, "At present it appears as if the National Textile Workers Union the radical left wing labor group, has taken the most active part in the strike leadership . . . The AFL officials claimed that the large majority of the dye house strikers are at present answering the call of the NTWU because they (the A. F. of L.) do not want to work under a picket line" . . .

Today United States Labor Conciliator Moffitt came into the situation to try to help Eli Keller and the other AFL leaders to break the dye strike. Moffitt is conferring with the United Textile (dyers local, which has few members), and with the manufacturers. The AFL leaders are trying to dampen the strike by the negotiations in New York and Washington. The Associated Silk will use the code to try to break the strike. The boss papers are already spreading lies of "violence" about the dyers. The police cars and motorcycles are running through the streets sounding their sirens. But the strike is spreading, and by tomorrow, the entire dye industry will be closed down by the mass picketlines of the National Textile Workers Union.

NOTICE

Leo Litvin.

Comrade Leo Litvin is requested to report immediately to the union headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

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Artificial Flower Strikers Reject NRA Settlement Plan

Decide to Continue Strike to Win Demands

NEW YORK.—The 700 artificial flower workers of Kaplan Brothers who walked out on strike this week against sweatshop conditions and the exploitation of children and women in homes, registered a complaint with the N.R.A. and were in session with the officials of the Complaint Bureau on Thursday.

It was agreed that at the second session on Thursday the bosses would be called in to hear the complaints of the workers. Instead of sticking to his agreement, Wolf, the deputy of the Complaint Bureau, conferred with the bosses alone and refused to permit the workers to be present when the issues of the strike were being discussed. The workers were finally admitted just as the owners were leaving, but only after they had lodged a vigorous protest.

The bosses launched a slanderous attack against the T.U.U.L., claiming intimidation of the workers. The strikers denied every charge, declaring that they had willingly sought the guidance of the T.U.U.L. Later the boss was compelled to take back his charges.

Wolf finally proposed a 10 per cent increase in wages and advised the workers to go back to work to wait for their code to go into effect. The workers rejected this proposal declaring that they want to be protected against discrimination and were no longer willing to be patient. They have decided to continue the strike to win their demands.

Deportation Drive? Mrs. Perkins Aides "Not Aware of It"

Labor Sec'y Absent As Mrs. Borich Calls to Make Protest

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 8.—Complete ignorance of everything that is done in their departments, including the persecution by the Department of Labor in its deportation drives, was feigned by two assistants to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins when a delegation of foreign-born workers, organized by the National Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, called at her office here Thursday.

Miss Perkins herself, who was notified weeks in advance that the delegation would arrive, was reported by her assistants as (1) At her summer home, and (2) "visiting factories to survey results where codes have been applied."

The delegation, headed by D. C. Morgan, of the New York Foreign Born Committee, included Mary Borich, wife of Frank Borich, secretary of the National Miners Union, who brought her year-old twin girl babies; Anna Zazuliak, sister-in-law of William Zazuliak, secretary of the Auto Workers Industrial Union; Tom Antonoff, Detroit automobile worker; Mike Zackler of Detroit, born in Chicago, but held "for deportation" for 10 months; and Mrs. Agnes Kamenovitch, wife of Vincent Kemenovitch, organiser for the N.M.U.

All the delegates were either militant workers persecuted and held for deportation for working-class activities, or members of families which Perkins has threatened to break up by deporting their heads.

As the Department of Labor officials blandly denied "knowledge" of the main activities of their subordinates, the delegates told story after story of terror and brutality, by deportation agents, their activities in smashing strikes, breaking homes, and conducting wholesale, illegal raids, against the foreign-born.

The delegates presented a series of demands. These included cancellation of all pending actions and of all deportation warrants; immediate release of all militant workers held in the deportation hells; return to the principle of the "right of political asylum" to which the American government for years pretended to subscribe, and an automatic right to citizenship to follow five years of residence in the United States.

The officials tried to squirm out of it with long-winded discussion of legal technicalities.

Mary Borich, who had brought her children with her, said: "I do not speak merely for myself and my twins. I am speaking for the right of the miners to organize and strike. . . .

"About 15 months ago Philip de Giambatista, a miner, was deported. His wife and three American-born children are still here, somewhere in New York, starving. I am an American-born woman. I have American-born children. By deporting my husband aren't you breaking my home and taking the father of my children away from them?

"As an American-born woman, mother of American children, and a representative of the miners' wives, I insist that these deportation proceedings be stopped, that workers homes shall not be broken on account of their activity in the labor movement, and that they shall have the right to belong to any organization they see fit."

Labor Sports News

The Kay Tee Athletic Club is arranging a track and field meet at College Point, Sept. 10. The feature for men will be a pentathlon for club competition for a trophy. The five events will be 100 meter dash, high jump, javelin and discus throw and 400 meter run. Other special events will be 800 and 3,000 meter runs and a six-man relay of 1,500 meters.

For boys: 80-meter dash, high jump, 8 lb. shotput, 4x100 relay.

For girls: 60-meter dash; broad jump, basketball throw, 4x80 relay.

For women: 60 meter dash, 8-lb. shotput, high jump, 4x100 relay.

The meet will start promptly at 10 A. M. Entries and information can be received from Kay Tee A. C., 764 40th Street. Entry fee is 10 cents for Seniors and five cents for Juniors. Prizes will be awarded.

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SPORTS

Mike Goes to the Yankee Stadium

By EDWARD NEWHOUSE

The following effort is inspired by recent excursions into the realm of poetry by the columnist on page six. I borrow his winged words for an apology. "I am certain of at least a dozen letters asking what the following poem means. Please, comrades, do not ask me to fully explain. It is a headache enough to write these things without being forced into extra verbiage."

Folks is getting desperate in the Bronx, by jiming
Ruth is cracking up
Listen to the drums of a strange American funeral
His legs have gone back on him, he's batting 290
Wah! wah! mourn the bleacher jackals
Brown old scavengers
Waiting for man to fall
Waiting for man to die
Weaklings talk of a month on the bench
And lads with guts whisper "Dixie Walker"
I, Oscar Swanson, have seen it clear
I have seen Pennock come and go and Hoyt
But this is the last straw
Ruth must never go
I wish I'd never homesteaded this land
It hoyts me more than it hoyts you
Folks in the bleachers gits desperater
And desperater, by cracky
But Joseph McCarthy in a statement to the press
Said, "Lads, Ruth will yet get us out of this mess,
In all my baseball days I ain't never worried less,
The Babe ain't through, by gum."
Don't listen to no drums.
I went to a dance hall and the hostess said
"About old Babe don't you bother your head,
Just beware the hot cha cha ya hoo
Of the jazz skunks!
You'll be okay, Oscar."
I don't give a hoot in hell
Why should I worry
But thinking lonely one night in a little room
Me, midwife to much free verse,
Thought a thought
Why should Ruth swing high and outside
High and outside is a bad place
Ruth should wait for balls that come low
Low balls are the ones to swing at
Stop biting at curves and screwballs
Wait for spitballs breaking slow
(Stop biting my chest, you pain in the neck)
I will mail Ruth all these hot tips
Tell him to lay offa beer sips
Watch the way old Lefty Grove flips
He'll be a damn sight better off

* * *

Wah! wah! comrades,
I like to dance occasionally.

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Boston 200 000 001	3	8	0
Bridges and Hayworth; Andrews and Ferrell.			
(Second Game)			
Detroit 001 002 001	4	10	0
Boston 000 000 030	3	5	2
Marberry, Auuker, Hogsett and Pasek; Wiland, Kline, welch and Ferrell.			
St. Louis 000 000 030	3	4	1
New York 003 110 00x	5	10	0
Coffman, Braxton, Gray and Hemsley; Vanatta and Dickey.			
Cleveland 000 020 000	2	6	1
Philadelphia ...004 000 32x	9	14	0
Ferrell, Hudlin and Spencer; Cain and Cochrane.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
New York 001 000 100	2	7	0
Pittsburgh 000 000 010	1	6	1
Hubbell and Mancuso; Smith, Hoyt and Grace, Finney.			
Boston 100 200 000	3	8	3
Chicago 201 002 20x	8	12	0
Caniwell, Mangum, Brown, Smith and Hogan; Bush and Hartnett.			
Brooklyn 000 000 000	0	6	6
Cincinnati 008 010 80x	12	13	0
Thurston, Ryan, Leonard and Lopez, Outen; Johnson and Crouch.			

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal 100 000 000	1	6	0
Toronto 010 010 01x	3	10	0
Ogden, Fisher and Stack, Munn; Frazier and Heving.			

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Philadel.	67	65	.508	St. Louis	49	87	.360

Not including Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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New York	79	51	.608	Boston	70	62	.530
Pittsburgh	74	58	.546	Brooklyn	54	75	.419
Chicago	73	60	.549	Philadel.	50	79	.387
St. Louis	73	63	.537	Cincinnati	53	83	.393

Not including Philadelphia at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	89	63	.615	Buffalo	81	69	.494
Rochester	87	75	.537	Montreal	79	83	.487
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Silk Meet Tomorrow for Code Hearings in Washington Soon

National Conference in Paterson to Gather to Frame Demands for Union

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 8.—A national conference of silk workers, called by the National Textile Workers' Union is called for this Sunday, September 10, at 612 River St., to prepare for the hearings in Washington on the silk code scheduled for September 12. Representatives from Allentown, Easton, Pa., Rhode Island, New York, Paterson and the South will be present to consider the demands of the union.

Today the arbitration proceedings under the NRA continued with representatives of the Silk Association of Manufacturers, the United Textile Workers, the National Textile Workers' Union and Senator Wagner of the National Labor Advisory Board, present. The A. F. of L. raised no demands for wage increases or other conditions at the meeting. Their chief concern was for recognition of the union.

Senator Wagner proposed that he go to Paterson to talk to the workers himself. Although professing great pity for the plight of the exploited silk workers, he nevertheless wants to convince the workers to end their strike and to go back to work, on the basis of the present conditions until the silk code hearings are held. This temporary arrangement is for the purpose of smothering the strike and then forcing upon the workers the low wages of the code against which they are striking.

Ann Burlak, of the National Textile Workers' Union, fought this proposal vigorously as well as one by McMahon suggesting a secret conference with Wagner to arrange a sell-out. The N.T.W. delegation consisted of Ann Burlak and 5 rank and file strikers, 3 having come from Allentown.

At the same time the strike of the silk dyers definitely entered the Passaic area when a demonstration of 1500 pickets at the Lodi plant of the United Piece Dye Works, led by the National Textile Union called upon the workers to strike. The picket line, given a send-off by 3,000 Paterson workers, had the support of thousands of workers who jammed the sidewalk around the Lodi mill. As we go to press the workers are coming out on strike and it is predicted that the great Lodi plant employing 5,000 will be drawn into the struggle soon.

A committee of dye strikers elected right from the picket line presented their demands to the United Piece Dye Works management at the main office at Lodi simultaneously with the huge demonstration. The workers waited outside the mills for the report. A heavy guard of police were at the mill gates but no attempt was made to interfere with the picketing.

Charge Matt Woll Uses NRA, Unions for Racketeering

NEW YORK. — "An industrial racketeer."

This was the charge made against Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, by Irving Nadler, a capitalist, in a complaint filed with a newspaper. The complaint was later backed up by an attorney for the operating engineer's union, Owen S. M. Tierney. Matthew Woll is charged with having used his affiliations with the NRA and with the A. F. of L. to build his Union Labor Life Insurance business.

Agents of Mr. Woll's life insurance company have been tracking down good prospects and making appointments for Mr. Woll to see them without informing them of the purpose of the visit. Instead of Mr. Woll, says Nadler who cancelled all appointments to meet this labor faker, a life insurance salesman appeared with a letter signed by Matthew Woll asking him **"for a few minutes time to discuss a work in which the American Federation of Labor and the labor movement generally is interested."**

Matthew Wall, when confronted with the complaint admitted that he has received similar complaints before. He expects to cover himself by firing the agent.

Tierney, who has conducted the case of the operating engineer's union against Patrick Comerford its racketeering head and succeeded in ousting him stated that he too had received a visit from Woll's agent after Woll and Green had fought to retain Comerford in the union. He said he thought it "a pretty cheap stunt" on Woll's part.

Rank and file members of the A. F. of L. know that Matthew Woll's jingoism is a cover for more racketeering than this report discloses.

The Fighting Vets

By H. E. BRIGGS

This column fights for the 3-point program—first, last and always. Here it is in case you have forgotten it.

1—Immediate cash payment of balance due on adjusted service certificates.
2—Immediate restoration of disability compensations, allowances, pensions, hospital and domiciliary care. No discrimination of Negro vets in hospitals etc.
3—Immediate adequate remedial relief for the Unemployed and Farmers.

Salt Lake City.

Post No. 6 W.E.S.L. sends along the news that they are supporting the striking miners. Why? Because many of the miners are vets. Simple isn't it? This is what is known as a United Front. And it gets results. Ask those who have joined.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thirty-five delegates are to be sent by the veterans of Pittsburgh to the Anti-War Conference. It is expected that delegated veterans from all over the country will come in full uniform. What a sight that will make. Come on buddy get behind the Anti-War Conference. Help stop another world slaughter. Even if you are too old, remember your kid brother isn't. Do you want him to go through another blood bath? Then support the Anti-War Conference and let the world know it by wearing your tin hat. St. Paul is also sending delegates.

New York City.

A new speakers bureau has been organized and New Yorkers will soon get the lowdown on who the veterans are supporting in the coming election. As a hint drop over to Union Square and listen to Comrade Tupper of Post No. 1 some evening. If he doesn't convince you I'll eat my mess kit in Macy's window.

Even in China.

The gunboat Sacramento is at it again. This time against the Chinese Soviets. It will be remembered that this Imperialist war dog operated in conjunction with the Allies in 1919 in the White Sea to behead the young Russian Soviet government then struggling against the combined armies and navies of the Capitalist world. The Sacramento came home without accomplishing its mission. We predict that the combined Capitalist forces will meet the same rebuff in China and that eventually the Chinese workers and soldiers will extend their present Soviet to include all China.

Spanish War Vet on Communist Ticket

Charles McLoughlin, a native son of Glen Cove, L. I. will run for Mayor on the Communist Party ticket this fall. He is 54 years old. Old enough to know better as one of his friends remarked. Yes, he's been through the mill and is convinced that the Communist Party is the only party fully representing the workers and fighting honestly for their needs. The Communist Party is the only political party supporting the ex-servicemen's demands for the Bonus, by the way.

Another Vet on C. P. Ballot

Along with this comes the news that Muro LaForgia world war vet also of Glen Cove, L. I. is running for assemblyman of the second district, Nassau County.

Teofil Meller, a wounded World War vet is running for the 57th Aldermanic district of Richmond Hill, Queens. His compensation of $26. a month was reduced to $19.50 by "Rosies" new (dirty) Deal. He says, "I back the 3-point program 100 per cent."

Still Another

Maurice Berto, World War vet, aviator and member of the Intelligence Department is on the Communist ballot for Assemblyman of East Islip. All these men support the 3-point program and pledge themselves to fight for the workers and veterans interests. No ward healers here. These are men who have been thru battle. They did not stand on the curbstone cheering somebody else and staying home reaped rich profits.

What Interests You Most

We are planning to run a number of columns containing special features and articles. The first one in preparation is on the American Legion. We plan to follow this from time to time with news and doings of the V.F.W., D.A.V., the New Deal, W.E.S.L. etc. Special news on treatment of veterans in hospitals, reforestation camps, at relief bureaus and Fascism and its relation to veterans. Let us hear what you would like discussed or what question puzzles you. We shall do our best to make this column interesting to all veterans. Address communications to: —

Fighting Vet, Daily Worker,
35 East 12th St., New York City.

Letters from Our Readers

Dear Editor:

You sure hit the nail on the head when you said, in reference to Whalen's NRA appointments, that Leon H. Rouse, president of Bix Six, is a legalist politician. You might also have included reference to the Rouse tradition: "I have fooled the membership for 16 years and I could fool 'em for another 16."

While president of Big Six, he was re-elected term after term by the employer-controlled vote of the small job shops. He never carried his own chapel (The World), or any other newspaper chapel.

He was finally defeated, however, in 1930. And while being groomed for the race in the last election, he received a $50.00 income weekly from a contribution list which was quickly circulated among his supporters.

He never called a strike in sixteen years.

He threatened to "outlaw" the "vacation" movement in 1919, then after it succeeded in spite of him, he claimed to have been on the picket lines. He played second fiddle for the International while at the same time doubling for the publishers.

If you are ever short of material about the NRA personnel, go to any newspaper composing room and ask a few old-timers about Rouse.

A Worker in the "Daily News."

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Cars leave for Camp from 2700 Bronx Park East daily 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 7 P.M. Take Lexington Avenue Wht. Plains Express. Stop at Allerton Avenue Station.
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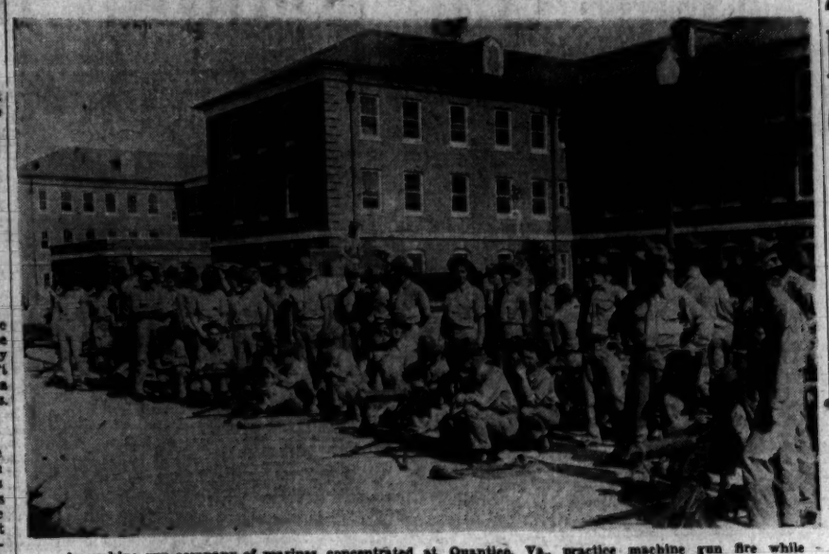
Machine Guns Against Cuban Workers



A machine gun company of marines, concentrated at Quantico, Va., practice machine gun fire while waiting for orders to go to Cuba and turn their guns on the Cuban masses.

Union Officials Sell Out Cleveland Street Carmen

Workers Bitter at Betrayal; Joint Council Urges Rank and File Control

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 8.—Meeting behind closed doors with company officials and Mayor Miller, representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor decided to reverse the decision to strike for a 25 per cent wage raise and union recognition although 3,000 men had voted for the walk out. The decision to postpone the strike indefinitely was received with caustic remarks by large groups of car men and conductors who were waiting at the door of the mayor's conference to hear the outcome of the negotiations. A feeling is current among the men that they were sold out by the A. F. of L. officials.

Union misleaders and company men in giving reasons for calling off the strike claim that it "will spoil the success of the Police and Firemen's Field Day on Sunday," that "children will not be able to go to school," "the Washington arbitrator was not here," "workers will lose wages during the strike," and "it will tie up the progress of N.R.A." The workers smile with ridicule at these excuses.

The company argues that wages were raised 5 per cent recently. But even Fred Schultz, union misleader, admits that the raise actually amounted to a cut because the N.R.A. had reduced the hours with a reduction in pay to the extent that the men get less now than before.

Officials of the union are willing to drop the demand for a 25 per cent wage increase if they can only get recognition for the union.

The Joint Council of Industrial Unions issued a circular to the men today calling them to strike for their demands, to elect rank and file committees and oust the Schultz and company officials from their midst. The council advises the men not to look to conciliators but take matters into their own hands. A good response has been shown to the program of the joint council.

Street-car men are urged to get in touch with the Industrial Union headquarters at 1,237 Payne Ave. for assistance and advice.

"Co. Unions May Exist With Workers' Union," —Eastman

Affirms Principle of Open Shop in Letter to R.R. Executives

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. — Under cover of attacking company unions, Joseph B. Eastman, Roosevelt-appointed railroad co-ordinator, today made it clear in a statement to railroad executives that company unions have the legal right to exist side by side with workers unions.

After pointing out that the roads, under the Railway Labor Act, are not empowered to make membership in a company union a pre-requisite for employment, Eastman declared that, **"these provisions do not prohibit any particular variety of labor organization, but they do give the employees absolute freedom of choice in joining such organizations . . ."**

Eastman's objections apply to written, or open requests of the roads to their employees to join the company unions. They cannot have any effect on the scores of intangible methods of coercion and intimidation.

But even more significantly, Eastman's principle of "complete freedom of choice" carries within it all the essentials of the open shop policy, since a truly closed, union shop cannot be maintained unless the workers' unions can demand complete workers membership.

In a statement the other day, Eastman also requested that the railroads apply the "stagger plan" to their employees, thus a plan which will further reduce the present $900-1000 yearly average earnings of railroad employees.

Beaver Now Replaces Buzzard in Ontario

LONDON, Ontario.—London, Ontario, is following American methods. The blue buzzard seems to have appealed to the bosses, and they plan a ballyhoo all their own, with stickers, trimmings, and slogans.

The Taxpayers Protective Association plan calls for the words, "Play Fair—Pay Fair." A beaver will decorate the London stickers in place of the blue buzzard of the American N.R.A. We seem to recall that the teeth of the beaver are as sharp as the talons of the buzzard.

Contribute to the Daily Worker Sustaining Fund! Help to keep up the 6-page "Daily"!

National Events

Milwaukee W.I.R. Picnic.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Workers International Relief is holding a picnic Sunday at Milwaukee Woods. The Picnic is for the benefit of the strikers now out in Chicago. Entertainment will take the form of Workers Laboratory Theatre skits, chalk sketches and pictures to be taken by the WIR cameraman. Admission is free to all workers. The Milwaukee car to the end of the line and a following of the WIR signs will land you at the grounds.

NEWS BRIEFS

They Don't Put the Same Foot Forward.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—400,000,000 postage stamps were issued by the Post Office Department, carrying a figure of capital, which walks with its left foot forward, and one of labor, which puts its right foot forward.

Keeping Up With Paris Styles.

NEW YORK CITY.—Miss Marjorie Howard reported to a group of six hundred women here, that the latest in Paris was the wearing of silver and gold sheaths for the finger nails.

Deaths Rise in New York.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The births decreased by 305 last week from the previous period, it was reported yesterday by the Department of Health. The total was 1,741. At the same time there were 17 more deaths than the 1,207 reported a week before.

$18,000 Missing in Jersey State Department.

TRENTON, N. J. — Auditors engaged in an inquiry into the accounts of the State Department of Labor reported today that shortages uncovered up to the present time aggregate $18,000. The irregularities were confined to the funds of the Workmen's Compensation Division. The auditors have not as yet finshed their job.

Many Injured in Car Collision.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—Nineteen persons were seriously injured, and scores of others suffered cuts and bruises when two street cars, filled with passengers collided at a street crossing on the north side.

The impact of the cars was heard for more than a mile. Both cars were derailed. Most of the 19 injured were suffering from internal injuries reported the hospital authorities.

Byrd to Sail to South Pole Again.

BOSTON, Mass. — Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd said yesterday that he will set out from Boston on September 25 on his second exploration trip to the South Polar region in the hope of discovering and claiming for the United States a new continent, as large as North America and Mexico combined, and in addition to uncover certain "valuable meteorological, geological, and oceanological phenomena."

Parkhurst, Reformer, Dead.

NEW YORK.—Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, long a foe of Tammany interests and of Lexow investigation fame, was killed yesterday when he stepped off the roof of his home during a somnambulist trance.

Moley Defends Brain Trust.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 8. —At his first public address since his resignation from the "brain trust," Raymond Moley defended Roosevelt's use of academic talent, but declared that "they were by no means considerable in number nor dominant in their influence."

200 DETROIT AUTO WORKERS FIRED WHEN THEY DEFY COMPANY UNION, JOIN AFL

Workers Ready to Strike Against Victimization; Refuse NRA Company Union; Auto Workers' Union Pledges Support

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.—Victimized for their activity in organizing an A. F. of L. union, 200 workers employed in the Bower Roller Bearing Corporation were fired here on Saturday. The plant employs 600 men and 200 women workers. About 90 percent of the men have joined the A. F. of L. union.

A week ago the company had ordered all workers in the plant to join a company union. The workers in the grinding department steadfastly refused to join for 3 days. One of the most active workers in the plant was called into the office and asked by the superintendent, "What's the matter with a company union?" When this worker voiced his objection he was told to go back to work with the warning, "Use your head". The company then declared that the organization **would not be called a company union, but an N.R.A. Association.**

The discharge of the 200 workers has caused great resentment among the workers in the plant who are not satisfied with merely appealing to General Johnson for aid. They are ready to strike to back up their demand that "victimization must stop".

If the A. F. of L. officials refuse to act, a rank and file committee is prepared to call a mass meeting to take action. The Auto Workers Union pledges its fullest support in the struggle that is developing.

The company has been trying to goad the workers into producing as much in 7 hours as they formerly did in 8 hours. Foremen are continually demanding more production and curse and swear at the women. Many times women have been seen leaving the plant crying.

In the electric welding department the men have to handle high voltage. Although the men wear asbestos gloves, the hot metal burns right through. Yet the foremen are continually demanding more production.

The men are determined to struggle, having joined the A. F. of L. for this purpose. If A. F. of L. officials continue to hold them back, many say they will fight under rank and file leadership not only to stop victimization, but for more wages and better conditions.

Republic Steel Co. Chippers Win Wage Increases by Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 7.—The chippers of the Bessemer Department of Republic Steel Corporation voted Tuesday to return to work with a 6 cent per hour increase and practically all of their other demands granted, including pay for lost time, maximum work week of 40 hours in 5 eight-hour days; pay for lost time; recognition of their committee; rehiring of all strikers with no discrimination against anyone for union activity or activity on committees. In addition the company promised that as soon as the department goes back on a 3 shift 24 hour a day basis, the men can eat lunch on company time.

The Bessemer chippers had no more than left the mill when they sent a carload of strikers down to the Center Street bridge to notify the chippers and burners of the Open Hearth department that they were out. Both the burners and chippers joined the strike, and they had representation on the committee which got the offer from the company which was accepted by the strike meeting.

The afternoon turn in the Bessemer department struck solid when the whole first turn picketed the gate. Many joined the union and the men voted to build the Steel & Metal Workers Industrial Union as their only guarantee that the promises made by the company will be kept.

This is the first successful strike of steel workers in Youngstown in more than ten years. It came at a time when the local leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers were daily exhorting the workers not to strike.

The walkout was greeted by the workers in the other departments with broad smiles. From every department reports have reached the SMWIU headquarters of workers saying "That's what we've got to do."

A mass meeting called by the union for the support of the strike in the German Hall Tuesday night was turned into a Strike Victory meeting. A member of the negotiations committee was chairman. Three chippers spoke, in addition to Joe Dallet, district secretary of the SMWIU and H. Mack, organizer. All of the chippers said "What we chippers can do, you workers in the other departments can do. Join the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union."

One of the committee members, a member of the National Guard, was on strike duty down in the East Ohio coal fields last year. But he recognized, like the others, that organization was necessary, and last night in the German Hall he called for the building of the SMWIU.

News of the victory has spread like wildfire. It was known all over Campbell just a few hours after the vote. The Sheet and Tube chippers, who had announced their readiness to support the actions of the Republic men, are overjoyed and very much heartened. The chippers of the Ohio works of Carnegie Steel, themselves on the verge of a walk-out yesterday over their own grievances, are calling meetings to organize.

Workers are coming into the SMWIU office and signing cards, saying that they want to do like the chippers did.

News in the Daily Worker of the victory of the Republic chippers in Buffalo, N. Y. was a great stimulant to the organizational campaign here.

Hospital Amputates Worker's Arm; Hurt on Hop to Freight

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. — Albert Gurdi, on his way to New Mexico from Boston hopped on a freight and slipped under, sustaining injuries which made it necessary for the hospital authorities in Albuquerque, New Mexico to amputate his right arm.

Mrs. Gurdi, who is in Boston, requests that sympathizers or friends of the movement, visit her husband in the Albuquerque hospital, and that information regarding him be sent to her through the Daily Worker.

BOSTON, MASS.
Daily Worker CONFERENCE
All Mass Organizations
All Trade Unions
All C. P. Units
of Boston, Chelsea, Revere, Lynn, Peabody, Salem, Brockton, Maynard, Quincy, Norwood are called upon to send 2 delegates to a
Mass Conference
to initiate the Daily Worker Financial Drive at
10 BEACH STREET, BOSTON
Sunday, Sept, 10th
10 A.M.
Individuals are also invited
Retain the 6 and 8-Page "Daily"!

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BEACON, N. Y.—Telephone: Beacon 731
FULL CULTURAL AND SPORT PROGRAM HOTEL AND BUNGALOWS OPEN ENTIRE MONTH
TENNIS COURTS—ROWING ON HUDSON
FOR REST AND RECREATION COME TO CAMP NITGEDAIGET
Banquet this Saturday night under auspices of Food Workers Industrial Union.
Cars leave for Camp from 2700 Bronx Park East daily 10 A.M. Saturday 10 A.M., 2 P.M. and 7 P.M. Take Lexington Ave. White Plains Rd. Stop Allerton Ave. Sta.

Fur Bosses, A.F.L. Fur Union Start New Slander Campaign Against Needle Trades Industrial Union

Claim Credit for Shorter Hours in Lying Propaganda; Needle Union Initiated Fight for 35-Hr. Week, Calls Strikes to Enforce It

NEW YORK.—The campaign of the fur bosses and the Socialist-A. F. of L. fur union, which has been dormant for a few weeks, following the decisive defeat of their efforts to force the fur workers into the A. F. of L. and destroy the fur workers section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, has revived.

The latest maneuvre of these combined forces is contained in a slanderous leaflet issued by the Joint Council of the A. F. of L. fur union charging the Needle Trades Union with "betraying the workers" on the issue of the 35 hour week and calling for "one true union in the fur trade." The leaflet blazoned in the pages of the "Forward," Jewish Socialist daily declares that the paper A. F. of L. union has "won the 35 hour week while the Needle Union is blocking it."

The facts of the 35-hour week campaign are known to the fur workers, the majority of whom are members of the Industrial Union and loyally support it. It was the Industrial Union and not these demagogic splitters who started the 35 hour week campaign early in the summer. After a decision to struggle for the 35 hour week was made by the union's Trade Board, a shop chairmen's conference was called early in August, followed by a mass meeting at Cooper Union to mobilize the workers.

A conference to negotiate a 35-hour week was called with the Fur Trimming Manufacturers Association with which the union has an agreement followed by a second conference at which the manufacturers declared their intention of adhering to the 40 hour week until the hearings on the fur code expected by September 15.

But the Needle Union did not stop at this. At least 600 independent shops, many affiliated with the Associated Fur Manufacturers, which is strong for the A. F. of L. company union, were stopped and only when the bosses conceded the union's demands did the workers return. Strikes are still on where the bosses have refused to yield to the demand.

The Needle Union has again called for an official conference with the bosses of the Fur Trimming Manufacturers to insist on the immediate establishment of the 35 hour week.

In a statement on this new maneuvre of the A. F. of L. and the fur bosses the fur department of the Needle Trades Union, declares:

"The leaders of the Associated, who knew very well that our union would carry through the 35 hour week in the shops, and that they would not be able to evade, were forced to come out in favor of the 35 hour week. Our Union immediately declared in the press that no matter what is in the back of the minds of the Associated leaders, and no matter what maneuvers they plan, the Union will see to it that the resolution for the 35 hour week shall not remain on paper. Our union will not permit the leaders of the Associated to parade as patriots who accept the Blanket Code, while at the same time maintaining the 40 hour week in their shops. The Union will wage a strong fight against the contracting system thru which the bosses plan to evade the 35 hour week. The Union also decided that the 35 hour week will immediately go into effect in the independent shops."

Back of the slanderous campaign against the union is the meneuvre, hatched in the mind of Matthew Woll, who is now aiding the enemies of the fur workers to force the Needle Trades Union to break its agreement with the Fur Trimming Manufacturers, and begin anew the drive to force the fur workers into the A. F. of L. The fur workers, however are well aware of these maneouvres and will stand on guard against the attempts to rob them of their gains which these bosses' lackeys under the guise of defending the fur workers interests, intend

New Strikes Loom in Pennsylvania

Roosevelt's Strikebreaking Orders Are Carried Out by Lewis Machine

By F. BORICH

Fresh strike struggles are looming in the Pennsylvania coal fields. The Montour No. 10 miners are striking for the fifth time since the betrayal of the strike one month ago. The Vesta 5, Clyde 1, 2 and 3, Mather and other miners have struck. Strike is a common topic in the daily discussions of the miners. This in spite of strenuous efforts of all the instruments of the employers to discourage the strike movement.

Promises Not Carried Out

On August 5, when Roosevelt made his strikebreaking appeal to the miners, he promised that within three days all of their grievances will be satisfactorily settled. He referred to the coal code hearings. The coal operators, under the pressure of the strike movement, promised a $5 basic wage scale, a 32-hour working week first six months, and 36 hours per week for the next six months. J. L. Lewis promised a 6-hour day 5-day week, and the recognition of the UMWA with a national agreement. The mediators, McGrady, Dr. Springer and others, gave the miners Roosevelt's word of honor that the best conditions ever enjoyed by the miners will be established. Judges, lawyers and other liberals promised abolition of company towns and establishment of full civil rights in these towns. A real emancipation of the miners was to come as soon as they go back to work.

One month has gone by since these promises were made. But none of these promises were carried out. The coal code hearings ended in a fiasco. The coal operators withdrew the $5 basic wage scale and offer to pay $4.60 in the Pittsburgh District, $4.34 in Fairmont and $3.20 in the southern districts. They also withdrew the proposal for a 32 and 36-hour week and now insist on an 8-hour day. Lewis withdrew his demand for a 5-day week and 6-hour day and accepted a lower wage scale. For this he was promised the check-off, providing he and the NRA administration could guarantee to the employers that there will be no more strikes. The government agreed to outlaw all strikes and establish an Arbitration Board. However, seeing that the miners are striking despite the outlawing of strikes and the promise of Lewis that there will be no more strikes, the operators are hesitant to come to any terms with Lewis, knowing well that Lewis can not keep the miners from striking. To ensure their control over the miners the operators demand similar codes to that of the automobile industry, which provides for company unions.

While these maneuvers are taking place in Washington, the operators continue to fire and blacklist the best fighters. Checkweighmen are not being put on the tipples. Even where they were, there are no improvements in the weights. There are cases where there is a checkweighman on the tipple but no scale. At present there are more empty envelopes on pay day than ever before. The relief of the unemployed is being cut but they have no right to present this problem to the local unions. The company towns are closed more than ever before. The conditions in every respect became worse.

Try to Save Lewis

The overwhelming majority of the miners see the strikebreaking and wage cutting role of the Lewis machine. However, many can not as yet see that the Lewis machine is carrying out the orders of the Roosevelt government. The Lewis machine is discredited to the point that his organizers are not permitted to speak at the miners' meetings; in fact they do not dare to appear before the miners. The only way the Lewis machine is communicating with the miners is through mail and telegrams. Last week a letter was sent to all local unions requesting payment of initiation of 25 cents per member and a small amount of dues. Practically every local union rejected this with the decision that no initiation and dues will be paid until the UMWA is recognized by the employers and government. If the UMWA should be recognized a special convention will be called and all the officials kicked out and new ones elected. This because the miners see that the Lewis policy leads them from one defeat into another.

Trying to keep the miners from striking and to save the Lewis machine, the high government officials have been called upon to speak to the miners. Governor Pinchot, United States attorneys, priests, welfare officials and similar types are speaking at miners' meetings, praising Lewis, Fagan and others. However, this campaign has no effect upon the miners as far as Lewis is concerned.

N.M.U. Program Widely Discussed

To combat and expose all these maneuvers the National Miners Union is carrying on an energetic campaign. Every maneuver is being explained to the miners through personal contacts, meetings, leaflets, etc. In doing this the National Miners Union is presenting the miners with a concrete program of action that can result in a great victory. (This program is published elsewhere on this page.)

Large sections of the miners are beginning to realize that this program alone can meet their needs. And this program can be enforced only through a most determined and united struggle of all the miners. The growing strike struggles are the best proof that the illusion that Roosevelt will do anything for the miners is disappearing.

Rank and File Fire Checkweighman of U.M.W.A. Machine

Agree on 36 Cents Ton While Other Mines Get 40 Cents

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — A few months ago the Ontario mine signed a temporary agreement with the UMWA without us miners knowing anything about it. Our agreement calls for 36c a ton while the miners in other mines receive 40c a ton. Bozo Demich, who signed the agreement, got us also a checkweighman. His right-hand man, John Sokol, was elected checkweighman and also president of the local. The first thing they decided to do was to fire four active members of the NMU. After they were fired the whole local union put up a fight and forced the reemployment of these members of the NMU which prevented the firing of others and gave Mr. Demich and Sokol a signal that they can not be bosses in the local.

The weights on the scale were so bad that we decided to elect new checkweighman. However Sokol refused to surrender his soft job on the grounds that three days notice was necessary to elect another checkweighman. Then we posted

notices, announced the purpose of the meetings. When we gathered in front of the hall we could not get in as Sokol had the keys. The committee went to get the key from Sokol but instead received pick-handle and a threat of being shot if they didn't leave the house at once.

As the men were waiting in front of the hall Bozo Demich came and began to raise hell with the miners for loading "dirty coal." Bozo was chased away and few minutes later three coal and iron policemen of the Ellsworth mine came and tried to force the men to go home. Being unable to do this they went to Sokol's home and guarded him until all men went home.

At the next regular meeting we elected another checkweighman. In the morning Sokol was going on the tipple despite the decision of the members. The Mine Committee informed the super that if Sokol goes on the tipple the men would strike. The super, whose pet Sokol is, stated that the new checkweighman was not elected legally and he can not permit him to go on the tipple. Rather than have Sokol weighing the coal one more day the men agreed that the company boss shall weigh the coal that day himself.

This example in our local should convince every miner how the U. M. W. A. is being controlled by the operators and fakers. If we want to have a union controlled by the miners we must accept the proposals of the National Miners Union and oust every faker from our ranks and have the union to serve our purpose and not the purpose of the coal operators and Demich, Sokol and their associates.

Protest Terror on Strikers in Western Fields

County Commissioners in Utah Appropriate $45,000 for Gunmen

THE UTAH and New Mexico miners are striking for their immediate demands and the recognition of the National Miners Union. As soon as the strike went into effect the Governor of New Mexico, Arthur Seligman, declared martial law, forbidding the miners to picket and assembly, and sent the National Guards to enforce the martial law. The martial law was declared in order to break the strike. Over 400 miners, including organizers of the National Miners Union, Charles Guynn, Paul Crouch, Huff and others, charging them with "criminal syndicalism." The New Mexico miners are walking miles over the state line into Arizona to hold their meetings and organize picketing.

In Utah the County Commissioners in the striking area appropriated $45,000 for the use of Sheriff Bliss to hire gunmen in order to break the strike. Most of the gunmen are being mobilized by the U.M.W.A. organizer, Nick Fontachio, notorious gunman himself.

* * *

THE Executive Board of the National Miners Union calls upon all locals of the N.M.U., U.M.W.A., P.M.A. and all other organizations to send protests to Miss Perkins, Governors of Utah and New Mexico, demanding withdrawal of all armed forces from the striking areas and a complete freedom of the miners to join the union of their choice, to assembly, strike and picket for the improvement of their living and working conditions.

Down with bloody terror! Down with martial law! All support to the striking miners of Utah and New Mexico!

U.S. Steel in Gary Stocking Up Coal With Aid of Lewis

(By a Worker Correspondent)

GARY, Ind.—It has been learned that the U. S. Steel Corp. in Gary has ordered and is having delivered by rail (not by boat, for saving purposes) 90,000 tons of special coal used in the blast furnaces, for storage purposes. This huge amount of coal is an unprecedented amount, and the only other time the company put in any such supply was before the last large coal strike in 1921, I think it was.

This appears to be a result of collaboration between the "sell-out," John L. Lewis, and the bosses of such large corporations as U. S. Steel. He, no doubt, has planned or knows of plans for a nationwide coal strike in the near future and has tipped his friends, "the bosses," off so they can be prepared to break the strike by having supplies on hand enough to last a year or so. They will thus not be embarrassed by a lack of coal for continued distribution, if any, in spite of a long coal strike. Such snakes in the guise of labor leaders!

Editor's Note.—We have other information along these lines. The stocking up of coal is not only a precaution against the imminent coal strike, but also an imminent steel strike.

How Washington, Pa., Owners Fought Union

By a Worker Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Pa.—For 12 years the workers of the Washington Tin Plate Co. had a union without any affiliation. Then the company broke the union. In 1921 the Hazel Atlas Glass Co. workers of this shop had a small union. In 1926 the manager of the Hazel Company fired all the workers, and closed the shop.

Again in 1926, they tried to break the United Mine Workers Union at the mine of the Gas & Coal Co., situated in Washington, Pa. A gunman killed a boy 11 years old because he shouted "scabs" at a group of scabs that were going into the mine. This murderer was never arrested.

I will never forget the Bonus March in 1932. I myself went on this march, and saw the tools of the capitalist class burn two innocent kids and kill two of our comrades. The next day two of the blue shirts said to me, "You see, what happened to your brothers in Washington, D. C." and I answered: "Yes, they are my brothers, my class brothers and your brothers, too, but you don't know it. Instead of defending them you killed them."

John L. Lewis—"Coal Miner" —By Burck

PLIGHT OF NEGROES IS IGNORED BY U. M. W. A.

"Working 25 Years in Mines and Never Saw a Negro Cutter," Writes Worker

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—As a Negro, I wish to use the columns of the Daily Worker to say a few words to my people concerning the present situation in the coal fields.

Not long ago the miners of Pennsylvania came on strike 70,000 strong. We, the Negroes, took an active part in the strike. Our women participated on the picket line and singing songs to encourage other folks for better fight. But what happened? We were sold out! President Roosevelt sent us back to work without giving us anything.

Leaders of the UMWA, Mr. Lewis,

Fagan and others told us that everything will be all right when they go to Washington, D. C. to the coal code hearings. They said that we'll get everything that's coming to us. Well, the hearings were held, but not one word was said on our behalf, neither by Mr. Lewis nor Mr. Fagan.

It is a known fact that we Negroes get the worst jobs in the mines. Very few of us can get a job running motor, laying track or setting timbers. I am working 25 years in the mines and I never saw a Negro cutter. The only thing we can get is loading coal. And even here we get places with thick slate and deep water. Not only this. The bosses are segregating us in separate sections, usually worst section in the mine. They also segregate us on night shift. We do not get as many cars as the white miners. In most of the patches we are being segregated in the worst shacks, which are usually called "Nigger Patch."

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Fagan know all of these things. Yet they did not say one single word in Washington nor anywhere else raising their voice of protest against these conditionns of ours. Just take notice of this. Is there any Negro on the International Board of the UMWA? Not one! Is there any Negro on any of the District Committees of the UMWA? Well, I do not know of any! Or, did Mr. Lewis invite one Negro miner to Washington to voice our conditions there, since it is below the dignity of Mr. Lewis to protest against segregation? Nothing of the kind!

Does the code, presented by Mr. Lewis, say one word about our conditions? Not a word! On the contrary, Mr. Lewis agrees to a lower wage scale in the South where the Negro constitutes the majority of the miners.

Our complaints were raised by the National Miners Union and its representantives. Not only this. I am informed that of the nine delegates sent by the NMU to Washington, two were Negroes. Not only did the NMU protest against our conditions but they presented a program how to change these conditions.

I think that this should convince every Negro miner that we cannot expect that anything will be done for us by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Fagan, and their high-salaried friends. If we do what the NMU tells us, that is, if we and the white miners develop a fight against the operators and Mr. Lewis, we will be able to change these damnable conditions both of the white and Negro miners and their families.

College Diploma Is Needed for 43 Cents an Hour Job

(By a Worker Correspondent)

EAST CHICAGO, Indiana.—Hundreds of young workers appear at the gates of the oil refineries of the Shell Petroleum Co., (Roxana Plant) in an effort to get jobs. Even though they are willing to work for only 43c

an hour, they are refused jobs by the company. Young workers are employed mostly as gaugers (testers) and are on the go bringing the tubes containing gas from the huge tanks to the laboratory. They get a maximum pay of 46c per hour.

The company has declared that only college graduates will get jobs.

—A. K.

Militant Miners Convicted for Strike Activity

Two Face Jail Terms, One Has Family of 10 to Support

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Jack Stuart, organizer of the National Miners Union, and Frank Hunta, active member of the union, and a father of eight children, were found guilty and convicted in Washington County Court on malicious mischief charges. The sentence has not been pronounced pending a motion for new trial demanded by the International Labor Defense and the National Miners Union.

Stuart and Hunts were convicted because of their participation in the April strike of the Avella miners. The miners were striking under the leadership of the United Front Committee. Mr. Fagan, district president of the U.M.W.A., did everything possible to break the strike, but without success. After one month of struggle, Fagan, Sheriff Seaman and the leaders of the American Legion, at a secret meeting, decided to break the strike at all costs. About 75 members of the U.M.W.A., selected by Fagan, were deputized by Sheriff Seaman, armed, made drunk and sent to raid the miners' homes. Sheriff Seaman led the raids. As a result some of the miners were driven back to work.

Little Attention Given by N.M.U. to Young Miners

Youth Conference Will Be Held on Sept. 24 in W. Pennsylvania

Young miners played an outstanding part in the historic struggle of 70,000 miners in Western Pennsylvania. With few exceptions the 17,000 or more young miners, participating in the strike swallowed the bait, hook, line and sinker, of the United Mine Workers leadership, and were banked upon by the coal operator's union officials to betray the strike. The young miners wanted to fight against their worsening conditions, against the discrimination held out against them in the NIRA coal operators' code, which calls for lower wages for spraggers, oilers, greasers, etc. But their little knowledge and lack of experience with Lewis and the U.M.W. led them into supporting this crew of pirates parading under union guise.

The little activity the National Miners Union has conducted among the native born miners, particularly among the young miners, has led to a separation of our union from this mass of miners and left them easy pickings for the Lewises and Fagans. To deliver the youth bound hand and foot to the coal operators, the U.M.W. leadership used many choice methods.

The young miners back in the mines are full of fight. There is every indication that the code that will be finally adopted in Washington with Lewis' endorsement will have the same discriminatory section against the young miners. At this moment the N.M.U. is broadcasting leaflets and agitation among the mining youth about the true color of Lewis, Fagan, Feensy and company. A Mining Youth Conference will be held in Western Pennsylvania on September 24, where a broad program of work among the mining youth will be hammered out by young miners.

This conference will have the task of building a leadership of young miners in the National Miners Union, to be specifically in charge of developing youth forms of work in the union and of winning the mine youth for the N.M.U.

The main pivoting point of support of the young miners for the N.M.U. will be the demand of no discrimination against the youth, guarantseeing the same basic rate for them as the adults regardless of the type of work. It is this demand which will create a wedge inside of the U.M.W. locals.

Company Towns Get Boost by Coal Code

"Miners Must Strike Against Slave Code," Says Communist Leader in Pittsburgh

By JACK JOHNSTONE

Every vicious feature of company control over the miners is being strengthened in the coal code now being worked out in secret sessions by Lewis with the coal operators and the government. The company town, company stores, the right to pay in scrip, deduction of doctor fees, insurance, etc. The blacklist, discharge, discrimination against the Negro, no payment for dead work, slate, yardage, etc. No relief or unemployed insurance.

Lewis's pretended fight for the $5.00 per day; for the six-hour day, and the coal operators' own proposal for the $5.00 per day has been traded for the $4.60, $4.34, $4.20 and the eight-hour day. The right to strike and to picket has been traded for arbitration. Lewis sells the miners to the coal operators on their conditions for the check-off. Without the aid of the government and the coal operators Lewis knows that the miners would kick him and the rest of his counterfeit labor leaders out of the U.M.W.A.

The strange hold that the coal operators have on the UMWA is the check-off and the Lewis leadership which insures a continuation of the crinching, belly-crawling policy to the coal operators on the one hand, and on the other, the brutal slugging of the mines who refuse to accept this policy as he is now doing to the miners striking under the leadership of the N. M. U. in Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico. As he is doing to the opposition in the UMWA and to the miners striking under the leadership of the P. M. A. in Illinois. As he will do to the miners in Western Pennsylvania when "peaceful" persuasion will no longer keep the miners at work. **The miners must strike against the Lewis slave code. Lewis and company must be eliminated from the U. M. W. A. by mass refusal to accept him. Defeat the check-off.**

Not one word is being said about unemployment in the coal industry except to create the illusion that the Roosevelt New Deal through the NRA will find work and prosperity for all.

Why Unemployment?

But what are the conditions in the coal industry? In 1913 bituminous coal supplied 72.7 per cent of the total heat values produced. Through the use of other fuels, petroleum, gas, hydro electric, this has been reduced to 44.8 per cent in 1932. Along with this development the yearly working time of the miners has been cut from an average of 218 days during the 32 year period ending 1931. From 1921 to 1930 this average was cut to 189 working days. In 1931 it was 160 and in 1932 it was 145. This does not mean that every coal miner is included in this average. In 1923 there were employed 704,793. In 1932 there were 346,056 miners employed.

This means more than 300,000 miners are no longer considered in the industry. Lewis says that they must find employment somewhere else. This is his solution. But where? there are too many steel workers, too many auto workers, too many workers in every industry, too many farmers.

The thing in a nut shell is that capitalism has developed a system of production so highly efficient it comes into violent conflict with the distribution of the wealth produced. While production is a social act, the wealth produced belongs to the owning class who only give what they are forced to give to the working class. The miner gets from 20c to 50c a ton. The consumer pays from $4 to $6. The farmer get low prices; the consumer pays high prices. Between these two points in every commodity produced is expressed lies the slavery of the working class, the starvation and misery of the miners. This exploitation which has created enormous accumulation of wealth that has made the American capitalist class the richest, most powerful and arrogant in the world.

Unemployment insurance is one of the most important immediate demands of the miners, both employed and unemployed. The coal industry owes the miners a living. The miners can only win thru continous struggle. The six-hour five day week and unemployed insurance at the expense of the coal industry and the government are inseparable demands.

Knot Hole Mine Has NRA Blessing

N.M.U. Policy Correct, Says Correspondent

By a Worker Correspondent

In the Knot Hole mine of the Peters Creek Coal Co. we have full blessing of the NRA and J. L. Lewis. We were loading coal by the acre. Finally we decided to demand a checkweighman. The company refused us. We came solidly on strike. At the same time the leaders of the UMWA came to us and told us of the blessings we will get from the NRA and the "New Deal."

We were striking about six weeks and finally forced the company to give us the checkweighman. We elected the checkweighman but

there was no scale on the tipple. Nevertheless the checkweighman went on the tipple. The company weigh-boss and our checkweighman are weighing our coal without the scale. This seems impossible but it is true. So this is one blessing we got from the NRA and Mr. Lewis.

Another blessing we get is mass lay-offs for dirty coal. Just the other day 38 men have been laid off for dirty coal. In the whole mine only about 100 men are working.

Now we begin to see how correct the policy of the National Miners Union is.

Struck Five Times in Montour No. 10 to Get Concessions

Men Defy Decision of Fagan Not to Fight Operators' Attacks

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Since the betrayal of our big strike on August 5th we, the miners of Montour No. 10, came on strike on five different occasions. The last time we struck on Sept. 1st. Each time we struck trying to settle some local grievances. The September 1st strike came as a result of this:

We have a man trip. The motorman and snapper of each man trip used to get one hour extra every day for the handling of the man trip. The company put the bosses on the man trip and cut the motormen off. The motormen and snappers in this mine were forced to work dinner hour but were not paid for it. The tipple crew is working nine hours but get pay for 8. There are 20 mules in the mine but only 3 drivers. The other 17 mules are

being driven by the miners who were forced to haul empty and loaded cars without being paid for and take the mules in the mine and bring them back.

No Change

We raised objection to these practices. The government conciliators came here to settle the grievances but no change in the conditions took place. So we decided that the only way to settle our grievances was to strike and we did it. We will continue to do so until our conditions are improved as far as we want them to be. It is important to mention that we struck each time against the will of Mr. Fagan and other "friends," such as Dr. Springer and Miss Joyce, who are paying us frequent visits.

We were waiting for years. Our conditions went from bad to worse. Now we know that the only way to improve our conditions is to strike. And we will continue to strike regardless of Mr. Fagan, Springer and regardless of the law which says that we can not strike.

But I must say that our strikes have had some serious weaknesses. We never elected broad strike committee. We did not try to spread our strike into other mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., although the same conditions and grievances exist in those mines.

Our conditions are such that we will have more strikes. In the future we must force the local leaders to carry out our decisions and if they fail we must change them. We, the followers of the NMU must consolidate our forces and become the outstanding defenders of the interests of the rank and file miners.

CLEVELAND CONFERENCE ADOPTS MINE PROGRAM

NRA, Coal Operators, and Lewis Machine Unable to Rob Miners of Strike Weapon

At the special mining conference in Cleveland, Ohio, August 27, a program for united action of the coal miners was adopted. This program is important, especially now when the coal operators, using the labor section of the N. R. A., are planning the establishment of company unions similar to those of the auto industry. The United Action program follows:

This special mining conference of the General Trade Union Conference for United Action Against the N. R. A., representing the N. M. U., locals of the P. M. A., and rank and file opposition groups of the U. M. W. A., sets forth before itself the task of carrying into effect the decisions of the General Conference for United Action Against the N. R. A.

With the starvation, low wages, mass unemployment and miserable working conditions in the mines, and subjected to the most brutal terror, the miners throughout the country are again taking to the struggle to defeat these conditions with more determination than ever before.

Miners Preparing Strike

In recent weeks strikes of 60,000 miners in western and central Pennsylvania, 18,000 in the anthracite, 13,000 in Illinois, strikes in Utah, Kentucky, Virginia, Indiana and elsewhere have taken place. It is definite that thousands of miners in all coal fields are preparing to strike and that the near future will see tremendous increase in the strike struggles of the miners.

The miners are feeling the effects of the N. R. A. and the strikes are now taking place in spite of the efforts of the Roosevelt Administration and the Lewis machine of the U.M.W.A., who attempt to stop all strikes and rob the miners of their most important weapon in their defense.

Although the miners in Pennsylvania were tricked back to the mines by the N. R. A. and the Lewis machine, strikes are now breaking out anew in defiance of the government decree outlawing strikes.

In these struggles the unemployed give real support. They also lead great fights of their own against relief cuts, for more relief and unemployment insurance. In the anthracite, for instance, the unemployed initiated and led the strike movement which involved 18,000 miners.

These struggles also reveal the strong women movement in actual economic struggles. Thousands of women are now organizing in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Thousands more will be organized.

The young coal miners are also taking an active part in the strikes. Unhampered by the traditional opposition towards women and the youth, as practiced by the conservative movement for years, the rank and file miners are recruiting additional forces, who form a powerful front against their common enemies. Another significant development in the various mining strikes is the unity that is being practiced by the colored and white miners. Negroes are, in many instances, giving leadership to the strike movement.

The mining code, a product of the N. R. A., tends to establish even worse conditions for the miners. The code is supported by Lewis and Kennedy of the U. M. W. A. and Pearcy and Keck of the P. M. A., proposing the $5 a day basic wage scale, without any minimum guarantee of earnings, without any demands for unemployment insurance, and both support the no-strike proposal and arbitration.

The codes supported by Lewis and Pearcy and the coal operators do not represent the interest of the rank and file coal miners. The coal miners, divided and engaged in disconcerted movement, have been unable to actually present a code expressing their demands. Only the code presented by the N. M. U. in Washington in any way approaches the real desire of the miners.

The following are the demands of the miners:

1. A $6 day basic wage scale for all miners in or around the mines, with a minimum guarantee of $30 a week and 40 weeks work a year. A maximum working week of five days and six hours a day. Increase in wages shall be paid corresponding with the increase in prices.
2. Increased unemployment relief for the unemployed and part-time miners and the establishment of unemployment insurance to the extent of $10 a week and $3 additional for each dependent for all unemployed paid by the government and employers. Part-time workers shall be paid the difference from the unemployment fund.
3. Miners' checkweighman on every scale, elected and controlled by the miners.
4. Payment for all forms of dead work, yardage, slate, etc.
5. The right of the miners to belong to any union they choose, the recognition of all unions in each particular case, and in every mine the recognition of the mine committee elected by the miners, without the checkoff.
6. The right to strike, organize and picket; free speech and free assemblage, and against arbitration.
7. The right of Negro miners to work on all jobs and to live in any houses in all sections of the mines and on equal terms with the white miners.

Around these demands it is necessary to organize the unity of all miners throughout the country in the struggles against the operators and those who support them.

This unity to be established in every mine and every mining field in every district through the election of miners' committees of the rank and file to lead these struggles.

The establishment of correspondence between these different centers is necessary for the exchange of opinions and experiences in the struggle. These centers should arrange speakers for meetings and should prepare conferences wherever necessary and possible for the miners to further carry forward the aims of this conference.

The arrangement of mass meetings in all fields to popularise the decisions of the conference should be carried forward, and immediately steps taken to finance the issuing of 200,000 leaflets calling on the miners throughout the country to put this program into effect.

Miners! Help Your "Daily"

ATTENTION, MINERS OF THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT:

You are no doubt one of the readers of the Daily Worker who is quite well satisfied with the improvement our DailyWorker has made during the past two months. The six-page "Daily" is a credit to our Daily Worker staff.

The special page in today's issue was only made possible by the efforts of the Daily Worker staff.

What can you do to help the Daily Worker? We are asking every miner to become a part of the Daily Worker Campaign being organized by the District Committee of the Communist Party of the Pittsburgh District.

In order to keep the Daily Worker supplied with live news from the mining field, we are asking you to write short articles to the Daily Worker on the conditions in the mine, what your local union is doing, how the proposed code will affect the miners, etc. It is our task to see that the Daily Worker reaches every miner possible. The Daily Worker needs at least 500 new readers from the Pittsburgh mining field. How many new subs can you get? Our District has undertaken the task to raise $1,000 for the sustaining fund of the Daily Worker, in order that it can continue with the six page paper and give special attention to our mining news. You can become a part of this campaign by asking your fellow worker, your local union, club or fraternal organization to donate to the Daily Worker Campaign, which starts officially today, September 9. Collect funds for the Daily Worker.

BOB SIVERT
District Daily Agent
2361 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Joint Struggles of Employed and Unemployed Aids Campaign for Jobless Insurance

Socialist-Injunction Lawyer Runs for Mayor of New York

Chas. Solomon Applied for Injunction a Day Before Police Killed Steve Katovis

By DAN DAVIS

"We demand again, and pledge our elected representatives to work for the complete abolition of the practice of issuing injunctions in labor disputes and pending the realization of this object, the modification of the law.

(1) To provide against issuance of injunctions in labor disputes before full and complete trial of the issue; and (2) jury trials in proceedings to punish for contempt for alleged violation of injunction orders, such trials to be presided over by a judge other than the one issuing the injunction."

—From the Socialist Party 1933 New York City election platform.

(All the following data can be found on file in the Bronx County Supreme Court).

* * *

NEW YORK.—On December 30, 1929, Isidore Miller, owner of Miller's Market, an open shop food market at 886 Union Avenue in the Bronx, discharged two workers, Harry Bloom and Joe Weiner, because they belonged to the Food Clerks Industrial Union, Local 17, affiliated with the Amalgamated Food Workers of America, now the Food Workers Industrial Union. Efforts were made by officials of the union to have the workers reinstated. The boss refused and the union declared it a lockout. January 6, 1930, a picket line was established before the market and the shop declared on strike.

Miller had been paying his workers $16 to $22 for a 90 to 110 hour, seven day week. The Food Clerks Industrial Union demanded $40 for a 57 hour, six day week. The sirike pickets, each one of whom the courts were forced to dismiss because of lack of evidence.

Several days after the strike began, Miller found a helping hand—the Retail Dairy and Grocery Clerks Union, Local 338, AFL, officials. The latter signed him up and Miller, who had always sworn he would always have an open shop suddenly had his market "unionized." The AFL union and Miller signed a contract in which the conditions for the workers, listed in a printed form agreement, were stricken out and changed with pen and ink to suit Miller.

In the first paragraph of the contract which stated that only union members sent in by the union were to be hired by Miller, an addition was written in stating that:

"Said firm has the right to hire clerks who must become union men in 48 hours."

In the same contract between the AFL union and the boss, the printed figures calling for a 57-hour week were stricken out and changed to 70 hours. Similarly an entire paragraph forbidding overtime was stricken out. The minimum wage of $41 a week "required" by the union was changed to $35.

In a paragraph stating the legal holidays for which workers must be paid, May 1st was listed. BUT an addition was written in which read that "all clerks working on May 1st are to receive an extra day off."

These were the conditions the AFL officials fixed to collaborate with the boss to break the strike.

The workers remained firm and maintained their picket line. They defied the thugs brought in by the AFL leaders and the boss. All the neighborhood was in sympathy with the strikers.

Miller and the officials of the Retail Dairy and Grocery Clerks union then joined in applying for separate injunctions against the strikers and the Food Clerks Industrial Union.

On January 15, when the affidavits for the injunction were filed at the Bronx County Supreme Court it was found that the attorney requesting one of the injunctions was Charles H. Solomon, present candidate for Mayor for the Socialist Party on an "against injunctions" platform.

Solomon, through his law firm, Goldberg and Solomon, 66 Court St., Brooklyn, sought the injunction for the Retail Dairy Clerks Union. The attorney representing the boss in his demand for an injunction against the Food Clerks Union was one called Samuel S. Rosh of 66 Court Street, Brooklyn, (Solomon's business address) who was a clerk in Solomon's office. Solomon, not wishing to have his name used as the attorney for a boss against strikers, handled the case through his clerk, Rosh! Rosh is today a member of the firm of Goldberg and Solomon.

Solomon also had the boss, Miller, swear out an affidavit for the Retail Dairy Grocery Clerks Union's injunction against the strikers. The Socialist Party candidate for Mayor presented this affidavit, in which Miller states: "I need hardly tell this court that as a result of the conditions (the strike-D. D.) that I have described in this affidavit, there has been a substantial decrease in the volume of my business and of the income therefrom," against the strikers.

Solomon used the boss's "decrease in business" as reason for issuing the injunction against the strikers.

Four of Miller's workers, Louis Mittleman, Rubin Eckstein, Frank Smallheiser and Isidore Porilts were tricked into signing affidavits they were not allowed to read, against the Food Clerks Industrial Union on the threat of losing their jobs. These affidavits, which stated that the workers had joined the Retail Dairy and Grocery Clerks Union and that they were receiving union conditions, the workers later branded as lies. They signed additional affidavits in which they exposed the non-union conditions in Millers' place and stated that the Retail Clerk's Union was merely signed up by the boss to break the strike. The four also joined the Food Clerks Industrial Union.

The affidavits, which the boss had forced the workers to sign without reading were also used as testimony by Solomon in his request for the injunction against the Food Clerks Union.

The day following the application for injunctions for the AFL union and the boss against the Food Clerks Union, Whalen's (who was then police commissioner) cop, Harry Kirits, and a detective attacked, pickets and workers before the store at an open air meeting supporting the strikers. Several workers were wounded and Steve Katovis was fatally shot. Eight days later, January 24, Katovis died after days of agony.

The following day, Saturday, January 25, while Robert Minor, present candidate on the Communist Party ticket was being beaten unconscious by police who attacked a demonstration at the City Hall protesting the murder of Steve Katovis, Solomon was in court, before Judge Callahan, arguing that the injunction be granted.

But the Food Clerks Industrial Union exposed the strike-breaking tactics of the AFL union officials, the boss and Solomon, so effectively and the solidarity of the workers was so great, that the court was forced to refuse the motion for the injunction.

The Socialist Party today cooperates with Whalen, the same Whalen who decorated the policeman Harry Kirits for shooting Katovis, in his latest job of New York NRA head. Thomas "protests" against the sweeping injunction against the bakery strikers under NRA, but the Socialist Party "regrets" it cannot join with Whalen in the NRA Consumers' drive. Whalen is allowed the use of the Debs radio station, WEVD.

Charles Solomon, as far back as 1921 introduced a bill in the state legislature at Albany, not against injunctions, but for "prohibiting the appointment of any person as a deputy sheriff to assist in the suppression of industrial disorders unless he shall have been a resident of the county in which the trouble occurs for one year or more." (New York Times, February 23, 1921.)

The sharpest claw, which the blue eagle, under the adept guidance of Grover Whalen, is beginning to use against the workers of New York is the injunction. The Socialist Party announces in its platform for the coming New York City elections that it is against injunctions and to prove its sincerity places "injunction king Solomon" at the head of its ticket as Socialist candidate for Mayor.

SUPREME COURT : BRONX COUNTY

MARY KISNER, as Secretary-Treasurer of the Retail Dairy and Grocery Clerks Union of Greater New York, Local 338, an unincorporated association,

Plaintiff,

-against-

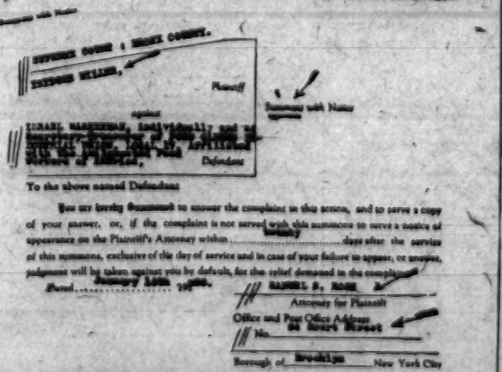
ISRAEL WASSERMAN, individually and as Secretary-Treasurer of FOOD CLERKS INDUSTRIAL UNION, LOCAL 17, Affiliated with the Amalgamated Food Workers of America,

Defendants.

Plaintiff, by GOLDBERG & SOLOMON, its attorneys, complaining of the defendants alleges:

FIRST: That the plaintiff, Retail Dairy and Grocery

Photostat of the affidavit for ... injunction filed by Solomon in January, 1930, through his firm, Goldberg and Solomon, asking an injunction for the A. F. L. union which "signed up the boss several days after the strike began. The injunction was against the Food Clerks' Industrial Union.



SUPREME COURT : BRONX COUNTY

ESTHER MILLER, Plaintiff

against

ISRAEL WASSERMAN, individually and as Secretary-Treasurer of FOOD CLERKS INDUSTRIAL UNION, LOCAL 17, Affiliated with the Amalgamated Food Workers of America, Defendant

Summons with Notice served

To the above named Defendant

You are hereby Summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer, or, if the complaint is not served with this summons to serve a notice of appearance on the Plaintiff's Attorney within ... days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, ... 1930.

SAMUEL S. ROSH
Attorney for Plaintiff
Office and Post Office Address
66 Court Street
No.
Borough of Brooklyn New York City

This is the summons issued by the Bronx Supreme Court in behalf of the boss, Isidore Miller, owner of Miller's Market against the Food Clerks Industrial Union. The name of Miller's lawyer appearing on the summons is Samuel S. Rosh, then a clerk in Solomon's office at 66 Court Street, Brooklyn.

What About This Labor Party Talk?

By EARL BROWDER

Plaintive appeals are heard nowadays in certain quarters, calling upon the "backward" American workers to come forward and organise a Labor Party or a Farmer-Labor Party. All these voices fall lamentably in finding full harmony in their chorus. But one note is common to all. They are agreed that the Communist Party "cannot win the American workers," from which they conclude that their big job is precisely to prevent that impossible thing from happening.

What about this "labor party" business, anyway?

Everything must be judged today in the light of the questions raised by the crisis. The workers and farmers are looking for a way out. There are two—and only two—possible paths to take. One way is that being worked out by the capitalist class and its helpers; this way is for lowering the standards of living of the workers, taking away their civil rights, proceeding to Fascism and war—the way of trying to patch-up the broken down capitalist system. The other way is that of working class struggle for higher living standards, to protect and extend workers' rights, to fight against Fascism and war—the way toward the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and the reorganization of society on the basis of socialism.

'No Middle Course: It Is One or Other'

Between these two paths there is no middle course. It is one or the other. The Communist Party is fighting for the second one, the revolutionary way.

The capitalists and their servants want to blur this issue, to keep the minds of the workers away from this question entirely. But from the masses there arises more and more the demand for a radical reorganization of society. This has grown so loud that even Roosevelt, the capitalist president, must make verbal concessions to it. Like the Fascist Hitler, he must use radical phrases to cover up the capitalist policy which he puts over even more ruthlessly than did Hoover. Roosevelt and his helpers make use freely of even such words as "revolution" to describe the "new deal." This is done to soothe the anti-capitalist moods and ideas of the masses and keep them away from the path of real revolution.

The Socialist Party is, in its own way and in general agreement with the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, developing the same line as Roosevelt. It supports unconditionally Roosevelt's policies, but covers this up with talk about "socialism." But it grows harder every day to convince workers that the road to Socialism lies in following Roosevelt. No matter how often the workers are fooled, yet they are not fools. Millions of them are misled into support of Roosevelt, by the demagogy that he will really improve things, raise wages, shorten hours, and so on—that he will really patch-up the system. But it takes really a fool (or a Norman Thomas) to speak of Roosevelt's path being the path to socialism. The workers will not, cannot, believe this.

The Painful Lessons Learned from NRA

Now this problem becomes sharper. The workers are being enlightened by the lessons of their stomach; with each "victory" of the N.I.R.A. they find they must draw in their belts another notch. Gradually is being revealed to them the hypocrisy of N.I.R.A., its breakdown, the collapse of the "new deal." Those who supported N.I.R.A. with such vulgar ostentation, including the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party, are further revealed in their true role, discredited before the masses.

The "danger" is arising that the workers will begin to turn in millions to the Communist Party, which all the time, unflinching, called for and organized struggles for the workers' interests, told them the truth about N.I.R.A. and the "new deal" from the beginning, even when the truth was unpopular.

This is a danger to the capitalist class. To fight this danger, a new weapon must be created, to replace the discredited parties and leaders. It is necessary for the capitalist class to find new ways to rouse illusions among the workers. They must give new forms to the old capitalist policies, they must cover them with new phrases about a "new way," even a "revolutionary way."

The "Farmer-Labor Party," or "Labor Party," or "New Party" or "Radical Party," or "People's Party," will be brought forward for this purpose.

It has been noted that however much these Farmer-Labor Party advocates disagree on everything else, they are united on one thing—opposition to and fear of the Communist Party. Why are they against the Communist Party? Is it because they do not like the color of our eyes? Not at all! It is because they are against the revolutionary way out of the crisis, the way of socialism, the way of Marx and Lenin, of internationalism, against the only alternative to the capitalist way. That is, they are for the capitalist way.

The Open Letter described these gentlemen and their policy in the following words:

"As opposed to our policy, namely: alliance of the proletariat with the poor and ruined middle farmers under the hegemony of the proletariat, and struggle for the revolutionary way out of the crisis—they are putting forward their policy, namely: a policy which goes in the direction of establishing a Farmer-Labor Party, in which the workers become an appendage to the petty-bourgeoisie and the petty-bourgeoisie become an appendage to the bourgeoisie, and for 'democratic' methods of struggle."

One of the centers of this Labor Party agitation is the magazine "Common Sense" (What's in a name!), around which gather some middle-class intellectuals and renegades from Communism. In its current issue is displayed an article by the liberal professor, John Dewey, on "the imperative need for a new Radical Party." This shows to the careful reader the true purpose of the proposed "new party." Behind a screen of "radical" phrases there is clearly to be seen the real policy to "preserve as well as extend" the Roosevelt policies when in their present form they have been declared bankrupt.

Another variation of the same tune is sung by Mr. Ben Gitlow. This renegade returns to the stale puke of the La Follette "third party," in common with Dewey & Co. Writing in "Modern Monthly," meeting ground for renegades, he repeats Dewey's ideas with special frills of "Marxism" tacked on. Where Dewey calls for "Radical Party," Gitlow says "Labor Party." He invokes the memory of Marx and Engels in his support, quoting their words written in the 1880's when they declared that any kind of break with the old parties would have revolutionary results for the workers. Gitlow applies this advice, given in the period of the birth of the modern proletariat, of young, rising capitalism, before the days of modern imperialism, to the present day of capitalist decay and crisis, of wars and revolutions. He hopes to confuse revolutionary workers with the idea that a "labor party" is a "Marxist principle." Behind Gitlow's phrases of Marxism is nothing different, however, than the policy of John Dewey. They are agreed on essentials, and especially that it would be a catastrophe for the masses to turn to the Communist Party. This bootlicking renegade has found his true home under the patronage of "radical" sons of the ruling class.

The Muste group (Conference for Progressive Labor Action) is also committed to the Labor Party idea. With them also this is a part of their rejection of the Communist Party. Now that they are more active in united front struggles they are not so energetic in pushing the Labor Party idea forward, but they still hold it in reserve. It is one of the characteristic trade-marks of their political position, that of "left" social reformists, who talk very radical but turn away from the revolutionary path to socialism. They criticize the Communist Party as "sectarian," although themselves are a much smaller "sect," in order to cover their fearfulness and indecisiveness before the most fundamental issues.

All "Labor Party" advocates today are sectarian groups (with few exceptions) who appeal to a non-existing "mass party" against the living, growing, virile, fighting Communist Party. They exist on the hope that the day will come when the capitalists will say: "Your time has come. Now we need you."

The "Labor Parties" Now in Existence

Where the "Labor Party" is not a sectarian agitation but a mass reality, there it shows its true colors in action. It is not necessary to cite the British Labor Party, which even the Socialist Party today blushes to defend. We can look at "our own" Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, which "captured" the State government a few years ago. This miserable "Labor Party" is only a branch of the national Democratic Party, carries out the same policies, ballyhoos for Roosevelt, evicts the farmers, starves the workers, crushes strikes, and carries out every dictate of the Steel Trust, Flour Trust, and Railroad companies which rule Minnesota.

Let this be clear: All advocacy of a Farmer-Labor Party today is a proposal that the working class shall not find its own independent policy, shall not take the revolutionary path to socialism, but that it shall become the tail of the middle-class reformist agents of Wall Street, that it shall not fight resolutely for its immediate needs, that it shall disarm before the rising forces of Fascism and War, that it shall carry upon its own shoulders the cross upon which the capitalist class prepares further to crucify it.

Not the "Farmer-Labor Party" and the "restoration" of capitalism with Fascism and war, but the Communist Party and the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism, the building of a new society, of socialism—that is the answer that every class-conscious worker must give to this question.

Another article will deal with the question of the farmers and their problems in relation to the "Farmer-Labor Party.")

A Sham Battle on the Auto Code

By A. B. MAGIL
Editor, Michigan Worker

WHAT will Ford do?

The government is worried, General Motors is worried, Morgan is worried.

Ford has not signed the NRA code for the auto industry. It is clear that he won't. This code was dictated by the two Wall Street concerns, General Motors and Chrysler, and put over with the aid of Wall Street's pack-in-the-box, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. It is a code that is designed to do what the National Industrial Recovery Act as a whole aims to do: the smashing down of the workers' standards of living and the firmer trustification of industry under the domination of the leading Wall Street interests. The trouble in the auto industry is that there are two big trusts, General Motors (Morgan) and Ford, with Chrysler, the third largest manufacturer, allied with General Motors through Wall Street connections. Ford, who represents 25 per cent of the industry, refuses to swallow the General Motors code.

General Johnson, who is closely connected with Bernard Baruch and other Wall Street cronies of Roosevelt, is doing his damnest to put over the General Motors code. Two days after he issued a warning against using the boycott, intimidation or coersion in connection with the codes, he declared that the American people would "crack down" on anybody in the auto industry that remained outside the NRA pale. This tip was immediately followed by the action of the governors of a number of states in declaring a boycott against Ford cars.

Ford pays $4 a day minimum, actually higher than provided in the auto code. Of course, Ford never gives something for nothing; in return for slightly higher pay he has developed the most fiendish speedup system on the face of the earth, operates a $1 a day forced labor racket, maintains a service department (spy organization) that outdoes anything the steel industry can offer, and rules the city of Dearborn, with its population of 80,000, as ruthlessly as ever did feudal lord his wretched serfs.

* * *

NOW Ford is preparing to slip over a fast one on the NRA. An International News Service (Hearst) dispatch from Washington Sept. 1 reports that he will shortly make public a code of his own, providing a "profit-sharing" scheme and a 15 to 20 per cent increase. Ford workers have had sufficient experience with his insurance and banking rackets to smell a large-sized rat in the "profit-sharing" scheme. But whatever Ford decides to do, it will have two purposes: first, to break up any attempts at organization on the part of his workers, and second, to strike a blow at his chief rival, General Motors.

Thus the struggle around the auto code illustrated in the clearest form how every step that the capitalist class takes toward a possible solution of the crisis merely results in a sharpening of the antagonisms between the capitalist class and the working class on the one hand, and between contending groups within the capitalist class on the other.

The auto code has also revealed more clearly than any previous code the shameful role of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor in fastening the chains of the New Deal slavery on the limbs of the workers.

What happened in Washington on that 18th of August, when the public hearing on the auto code was held?

It was a grand show. General Johnson did his he-man spiel, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce presented their open-shop code, and Billy Green, puffing up his shiny, boiled face, played "opposition." Mr. Green was very "militant." He actually demanded a 60-cents an hour minimum, a 30-hour week, and many other things. He didn't miss a cue.

Only two days before, Aug. 16, the International News Service sent out a dispatch quoting Green as follows:

"The representatives of the major companies present demonstrated their willingness to cooperate with the labor advisers and the Recovery Administration to the fullest possible extent. **There seems to be no controversy in the industry over minimum wages.**"

* * *

THE fly in the NRA ointment, a fly which proved too big for the blue eagle to swallow, was the delegation from the Auto Workers Union that appeared at the hearing. They had come to present the code written and approved by the auto workers themselves. The NRA flunkeys did their part in trying to keep the delegation out. Most of the capitalist newspaper correspondents did their part in suppressing all news of the workers' delegation. But General Johnson and his all-star cast were nevertheless compelled to listen and to hear demands for 75 cents an hour minimum wage, a 6-hour day and 5-day week, a guarantee of 40 weeks' work a year, workers' control of the speed-up, abolition of the spy system and other provisions, as well as for a separate Ford code because of the special system of exploitation developed by Ford.

The auto code was signed by President Roosevelt on Aug. 27. It is the code of the manufacturers, of that section of the industry dominated by General Motors. Though it cautiously avoids using the words "open shop," it contains as part of the section on Labor a provision guaranteeing the open shop:

". . . employers in this industry may exercise their right to select, retain or advance employes on the basis of individual merit, without regard to their membership or non-membership in any organization."

This open shop code was adopted with the approval of the Labor Advisory Board. The acting chairman of this board is William Green. Among its other members are John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and darling of liberals and "socialists."

There is no doubt about the meaning of the open shop provision. All the Detroit newspapers, as well as the capitalist press throughout the country, hailed it as a victory for the auto manufacturers. Chester M. Culver, general manager of the Employers Association of Detroit, declared in an interview published Aug. 28: "The automobile industry in Detroit has always been open shop. The code offers an opportunity for the industry to maintain the present status."

The Detroit Free Press stated editorially on Aug. 29:

"The labor provisions of the Automobile Code, signed by President Roosevelt, mean that the motor vehicle manufacturers have been successful in what many of them felt was substantially a fight for life."

And Green?

While the bosses were celebrating, he wired a lying statement to William Collins, who has been trying to organize the auto workers in Detroit into the A. F. of L., that these provisions do not affect the right to organize and bargain collectively and to belong to a union of the workers' own choosing.

But on Aug. 29 the New York Times carried a dispatch from Washington that stated: "Asked why the board had approved the modification for the automobile code, even with reservations, William Green's reply was that it was a 'deep secret.' (My emphasis—A.B.M.).

The auto workers want to know: What is Green's deep secret? It isn't hard to guess.

Dipping Into One of Capitalism's Cesspools

By R. D.

The dragnet of the National Civic Federation scrapes the bottom of the cesspools of capitalism and brings up creatures so repulsive all except its officers and their kind recoil from them.

You can be a thief who has stolen money donated by workers for the defense of workers jailed as hostages in the class war, and for the support of their families. You might have made a living by a system of combined theft and forgery, robbing mail boxes of contributions sent to help free or to make life easier for union organizers and leaders of the struggle of the Negro masses against organized murder terror.

GLICKMAN, THE SPY

But offer yourself as a stoolpigeon for the National Civic Federation and your sins will be washed white as snow. One M. Glickman has complied with all requirements.

The holy character of the crusade against Communism and Communists and in the United States could not be shown better than by the pictures published on this page, taken in connection with the admissions of the spy of whom Hamilton Fish, writing on the stationary of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., says: "Of all those who have been in touch with him he is the one I would recommend strongest for a position."

The aristocratic Fish likes them low and depraved. So does Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the Federation's executive council, since he urges "some means by which his services can be utilized by the Government."

A statement issued by the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, says:

"Glickman has stolen checks from the incoming mail of the International Labor Defense, and has cashed them through forgery and by representing himself as a functionary of the I.L.D. He has also falsely posed as a member of the Communist Party."

Glickman (alias Friedman, alias Gordon) has stated over his own signature:

"For a very long time I have been living on the revolutionary movement by taking funds and contributions made out to them by workers. I took mail from the box and cashed checks and money orders to my advantage. I forged checks to the amount of $23."

In the rogue's gallery of the class struggle one finds that always the defenders of capitalism, its superstructure of religion and morality, its government and the power to rob the working class, pick up and use the off-scourings of the underworld, the most corrupt and degenerate individuals and groups, declassed elements willing to sell themselves for any purpose from espionage to torture and murder.

As a recent article by Ilya Ehrenberg in the New Masses shows, this is the main basis of the murderous storm troops of Hitlerism. American capitalism is not far behind.

Who are some of the colleagues of Fish and Easley and co-employers of a confessed thief, forger and shameless parasite on an important section of the working class movement?

Ham Fish Had Given Blessings to Spy and Crook Uncovered in Labor Defense Office

On the letter head of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation are to be found the names of Matthew Woll, acting president; Ellis Searles, secretary; Joseph P. Ryan, chairman, Committee on Russian Affairs.

We select these names from the list because they belong to men who are known as "labor leaders."

Matthew Woll is a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. Recently he has been made the New York head of [illegible] A. F. of L. police force" for "enforcing the N.R.A."

Grover Whalen, close friend and associate of Woll in putting over the N.R.A. on the working class, leader of the drive to destroy the right to strike and picket, procurer of forged documents for war provocation against the Soviet Union, "red baiter" and organizer of dozens of armed police and gangster attacks on unemployed and strikers, has given the cue. Woll is that most dangerous enemy of the working class and its organizations—one who poses as a friend.

Ellis Searles is editor of the United Mine Workers Journal and a protege and pupil of John L. Lewis—the veteran betrayer of the coal miners who is now trying to stage a comeback by re-selling miners at lower wages and worse working conditions.

To cover up the betrayal of the coal miners which resulted in the destruction of the only mass industrial union in the American labor movement, and which Lewis was already planning in 1922, [illegible] of the operators, Searles, Lewis and William Green started a "red baiting" campaign. It resulted in the expulsion of William F. Dunne from the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. in 1923, and this was followed by the wholesale expulsion of local unions and union members who fought against the nation-wide sellout of the unions through the "labor-management-co-operation" policy. It was this policy and the wholesale expulsions which so weakened the unions that they were unable to make effective resistance against the capitalist offensive starting in 1929.

Searles is important for the Civic Federation. He is the chief of the stoolpigeon service in the ranks of the mine workers—the most militant section of the American working class.

Joseph P. Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association is what gamblers call a "natural" for the Civic Federation. Thoroughly reactionary, an important cog in the Tammany Hall machine, as chairman of the Committee on Russian Affairs, he has been in a position to hamper the unloading and loading of Soviet ships. These are his sole qualifications for his chairmanship.

Ryan's most recent important achievements have been the expulsion and breaking of the strike of a number of Boston local unions of the I.L.A. which struck against a wage cut, and the putting over of a wage cut for longshoremen in the Atlantic ports.

Let us now take a look at what might be called the middle stratum of Civic Federation connections. Note that Hamilton Fish addresses one John B. Trevor. Note also that Ralph M. Easley addresses one Murray W. Garrson.

Trevor is chairman of the racketeering American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic and Fraternal Societies. He is an enemy of foreign born workers and favors the most stringent legislation including registration and finger-printing and the establishment of a national police force to spy on them. He was one of the prominent advocates of military training in the Jamaica High School in 1931. He is against recognition of the Soviet Union and one of its most vicious, if somewhat ineffectual, enemies.

Murray W. Garrson is, or was, head of a concern—Murray W. Garrson, Inc.—which some years ago sold property to the Park River Holding Corporation—a connection of the former, Garrson paid $23,000 for this property. The price to the Park Holding Corporation was set at $390,000. The same property was later sold to the city for $761,896. Former Judge Olvany, well known Tammany leader, was one of the lawyers supervising the transaction.

It will be seen that Garrson cares nothing for money but is all for the cause, cost what it may.

Up to a little more than a month ago, Garrson was in charge of the secret service (labor spying) activities of the Department of Labor and Immigration, with the official title of Special Assistant Secretary to W. N. Doak.

In July, 1932, he had 108 foreign born workers arrested and deported from Detroit.

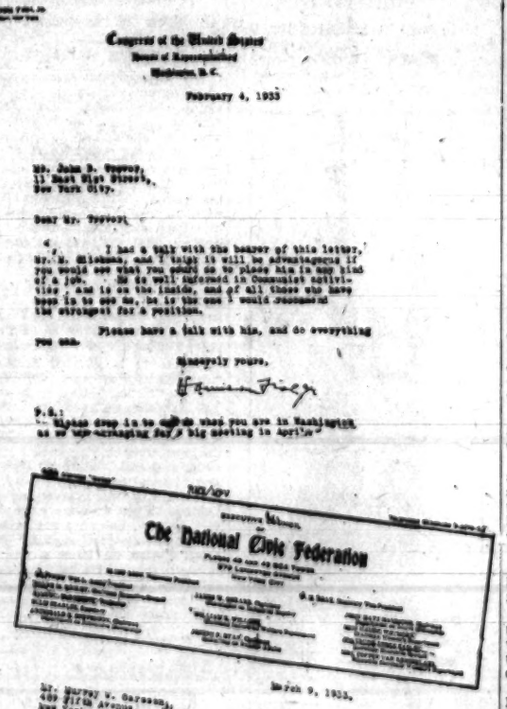
Easley could have sent the spy, thief and forger Glickman, to no one who would give him more sympathetic understanding and brotherly co-operation.

There remains William Nuckles Doak, Hoover's Secretary of Labor, honorary vice president of the Civic Federation, whose name and title also appear on its letterhead, side by side with the copper-galled corporation lawyer, Elihu Root.

He is now again national legislative representative in Washington of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen but as always he gets his orders from the National Civic Federation and the big banks and railways whose interests it represents.

The miserable Glickman, uncovered and exposed, is an unimportant specimen in this remarkable collection of strikebreakers, procurers of provocation, labor traitors and their paymasters.

Take a look, hold your nose—but continue the hunt to expose and rid our ranks of all agents of capitalism from the lowest, like the Glickmans, to the highest in the royal family of the American Federation of Labor and the Railway Brotherhoods.



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

February 4, 1933

Mr. John B. Trevor,
11 East 51st Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Trevor:

I had a talk with the keeper of this letter, Mr. M. Glickman, and I think it will be advantageous if you would see what you could do to place him in any kind of a job. He is well informed in Communist activities, and is on the inside, and of all those who have been in to see me, he is the one I would recommend strongest for a position.

Please have a talk with him, and do everything you can.

Sincerely yours,

[signature]

P.S.: Please drop in to see me when you are in Washington as we are arranging for a big meeting in April.

NEB/ev

The National Civic Federation

March 9, 1933.

Mr. Murray W. Garrson,
489 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garrson:

The keeper of this letter, Mr. M. Glickman, has come and is able to furnish what seems to be important information. At any rate, Glickman has a good line and has if now, the contacts and is having very serious cards be utilized by the government in this line of work.

Sincerely yours,

[signature]

At top is photostatic copy of letter from Congressmen Hamilton Fish, Jr., to John B. Trevor, chairman of the American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic and Fraternal Societies, recommending Glicksman as stoolpigeon. Below is letter from Ralph Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation of which Matthew Woll is acting president, with a recommendation similar to that given him by Fish. Garson was in charge of labor spying under Doak, former secretary of Labor.

An Outline of the Conditions in the MiddleWest Mines

The NIRA Is Making the Working and Living Conditions of the Miners Much Worse and Creating Dissatisfaction

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

WESTVILLE, Ill.—I decided to answer your call for news by writing of conditions in the coal fields of the Danville district of Illinois and also the Clinton-Terre Haute field of Indiana.

1. U. S. Fuel Co., Bursenville Mine, 1,800 men on division of work, average 1½ days a week; averaging $3 for loads, $4.75-$5 for 10 per cent of the miners.

2. Peabody Mine No. 34, 2 days a week, 250 miners mechanical loading; dangerous conditions on account of roof, and extreme speedup methods.

3. Threatened with shutdown, discharge. Intimidated and discrimination for any militant action of men in way of organization of union of own choosing, supposed to be granted under N. R. A., by both operators and U. M. W. of A. Lewis payroll henchmen.

4. Great dissatisfaction against Lewis and his machine, considerable P. M. A. sympathy. Approval of any kind of opposition to Lewis and State officials, but fear, for reasons mentioned in No. 3.

5. U. S. Fuel Co. launched campaign through mine bosses to have miners purchase safety devices, such as composition (hard) so-called safety hats, hard toe shoes, non-breakable glasses for eyes, and possibly later safety bug lamp with charge for recharging battery, etc., to be checked out of miners' pay, under the guise of their slogan "Safety First."

6. Introduction of hand loading conveyors for more speedup and cheaper production of coal. Strict docking system, and layoff for dirty coal. Two to three days off for 200 lbs. impurities on 4-ton car. Trying to establish condition of miners to lay own track. Weight on cars decreased 500 lbs. in last five years. Average $12-$15 earnings a pay of two weeks. No relief for part-time workers. Relief being cut and forced labor for unemployed.

INDIANA FIELD

Division of work in all mines. Estimate 3 to 4 days pay at $4.57 scale. Tonnage men still lower. Situation is of general opposition to Lewis and other U. M. W. of A. officials. Most mines shut down completely. U. M. W. of A. appealing to scab miners to join for check-off, and let striking and unemployed be deserted. Compromise with operators reported, to accept certain percentage of U. M. W. A. men with certain percentage of scabs. U. M. W. A. 150, scab 50, is ratio.

Formation of company union at Universal Indiana, Bunsen mines. Betrayal of men on strike here by International and state officials, also local.

Building Unemployed Councils in all mining towns in Clinton field, under militant leadership of National U. C. program. Demonstration of all miners in Clinton for demands soon. Possible strike on all relief jobs.

Officials Break Miners' Struggle Against Murder

(By a Worker Correspondent)

UNIVERSAL, Ind. — The large United States Steel-owned mine, Bunsen Number 4, had not worked for eight years until last Winter, and then Arch Spears, a non-union coal operator, started the mine.

The miners from Vermillion Mine which the picketers closed down last summer belong to the Indiana Miners Association, an open company union, formed by Vern Bennett, a former leading Socialist around Clinton. About 150 of these non-union men took jobs at Bunsen No. 4.

When the UMWA, Bunsen Local 1535, picketed the mine, Sam White, a loyal U.M.W. of A. former coal miner, was shot by one of the private guards of the Bunsen Mine No. 4. He died that night and the next day 2,000 miners came on the picket line without a call. They held a huge rasss meeting and voted to keep out of the union mines until the non-union (scab) mines were closed.

Joseph Poggiani tried to stop this rank and file action, but he was ignored by the miners. He said the union miners cannot strike because that would be "breaking their contract." The miners struck just the same. For 6 or 7 days, these miners stayed out, but finally the District Vice-President Foncancon, talked the men into going back to work.

Sam White, the union miner, was killed. But Bunsen No. 4 is still working. Non-union and union men are still starving. They resent the betrayal and many firmly state, "It is not over with yet."

"A DAILY FOR EVERY MINER".

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

HIBBING, Minn.—This is the first time that the Daily Worker is being sold in Hibbing. We have started a house to house sales and we find that the workers are willing to buy it.

Workers that have gotten the Daily before think that the new six-page paper is a real paper.

Daily Worker committees on the Mesaba range should get busy. Our slogan should be, "A Daily in the home of every miner, employed or unemployed."

A Pictorial History of the Great Steel Strike of 1919

By DAN RICO

(Based on Wm. Z. Foster's book, "The Great Steel Strike")

No. 1. The backbone of the Cleveland strike was the enormous mills of the American Steel and Wire Company. This calls attention to the fact that the employees of the U. S. Steel Corporation made a better fight than did the workers in any other branch of the industry. Nowhere was there a more bitter fight than in the Buffalo district. So firm were their ranks, that when the general strike was called off January 8th, they voted to continue the fight.

No. 2. I, personally, was the first to feel the weight of the Pennsylvania terrorism in Johnstown. Alighting from the train, on November 7th, I was met by two newspapermen who advised me to quit the town, warning me of a citizens' committee formed to drive organizers from the city. Disregarding this warning, I started for the meeting. I was stopped again by City detectives who told me I was risking my life. I was told to leave.

No. 3. In the meantime, two of us started to the Mayor's office to protest, when suddenly in broad daylight, a mob of about 40 men rushed us. They stuck guns against my ribs and took me to the depot. While there, they made a cowardly attempt to force me to sign a back-to-word card, which meant to write myself down as a scab. Later, I was put aboard a train. Several of the mob accompanied me a few miles out. Up to this time, the strike had been perfectly peaceful.

No. 4. The mob perpetrating these outrages, was led by the local secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and the president of the Chamber of Commerce. This pair freely stated that the strike could never be broken by peaceful means, and that they were prepared to apply the necessary violence. Of course, they were never arrested. Had they been workers, engaged in a similar escapade against business men, they would have been lucky to get off with 20 years imprisonment apiece.

Miners' Letters Expose Deceit of NRA, Terror of Coal Operators, Lewis Thugs

Lewis Stops Strike to Let Owners Stock Coal

By a Worker Correspondent

SIX-MILE RUN, Pa.—Two mines employing 100 men each, went on strike on August 17, one for a 10 per cent increase, the other for back pay.

Both the mines are organized under the United Mine Workers of America. The Lewis Machine appointed their old organizer back here in this field on August 15, a dictator. Ninety per cent of the rank and file don't want him.

The big operators in this field are stocking coal. I am urging the men to make their demands now but my voice is not heard. If you have some leaflets I could use them.

I am sending a petition around for more relief and they say there is lots coming to our next meeting to join us.

20 Cents an Hour for Forest Fire Fighters

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

EVELETH, Minn.—Workers are being called to combat the forest fires which are raging about the iron mining section. They are taken out in trucks in the morning. If they take their own lunches with them they are paid 20c per hour; but if lunch must be given them they receive 15c. The lunch generally includes one razor-thing sandwich for every worker, and coffee, which Councilman Roy "Foghorn" Rhodes is putting over on the workers.

Next month we will again have our municipal elections. Workers—you must bind yourselves together and sweep out all these penny-ante politicians, grafters and opportunists.

P. M. A. HEADS PROTECT SCABS FROM STRIKERS

(By a Woman Worker Correspondent)

PANA, Ill.—Last Thursday over 5,000 miners and their wives attended the mass meeting here for the first time in several months. We were forbidden to meet in Christian County. This meeting Thursday was under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary who under mass protest forced the lifting of the injunction which was placed against the Progressive Miners of America.

We have here a double fight. Our first fight was against the UMWA officials and Peabody tools and scabs. There are 5,000 of us here still out while two companies of the National Guard are here protecting scabs who have been imported into the field.

We didn't care about the hardships in fighting the Peabody, but now we have to fight our own enemies within the P.M. of A. In the last five months, our District leaders and the whole Executive Board has been going more reactionary. They have made every compromise with the bosses and politicians here until now the scabs are having the upper hand.

The scabs are making fun of our kids and of us, and still officials are telling us to be quiet and wait. Our homes are bing bombed. Brothers Stanley and Besson, two of our leaders here are constantly in danger; Stanley's home was bombed twice. We know, and the police know who did it, but they do nothing about it.

Dozens of times we women here and also our husbands demanded action from the Executive Board, but they always stall us. Besides that, they tell us that we all here are Reds and they have been making most bitter attacks on those who did more to organize the PMA than Keck or Percy.

We know that something is being done behind our backs. There is talk here that we will go back to UMWA and that PMA will control only small mines around Belleville. Anyway last Thursday, we demanded that the Peabody agent, Mr. E. Bowen, who was put as Assistant Editor of the Progressive Miner, be removed. Many of us know who Mr. Bowen is, many of us know when he used to sell bonds for Peabody through Insull Corporation. We also refused to give the floor to Mr. Joe Getz, who is now editor of PMA because we know him as a reactionary.

—R. R.

Go Slow on Flour, Says UMWA Agent

By a Miner Correspondent.

ST. CHARLES, Va.—As a miner I thought I would send a few lines on conditions in our country. The miners have all been misled by a skunk, Bill Mitten, a district organizer for the UMWA. There is something over 4,500 men out of work. The company has all shut down and people are all on starvation, as there is no other work for them to do, and the organizer tells them there is no funds to back them. He told them not to let these flour barrels get empty.

Bill Mitten got up at a meeting Monday night and told the men, beware. The Communists were in the mines and they are the slickest-tongued, sharpest people in the world, he said.

What we need is a real organization to help us out as we have got none.

A Virginia Miner.

Editor's Note: The National Miners Union, 149 Washington Place, Pittsburgh, Pa., has a clear record of honest and fighting leadership of the miners everywhere. They will give you advice on how to begin your organization.

Four NMU Miners Win Struggle for Reinstatement

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa.—At the Ontario Mine near Bentleyville, Pa., four miners were told by the Superintendent of the mine that they could work no more at his mine until they would join the UMWA, but the local Chairman, John Sokol, with instructions from the international Organizer, Boso Damich, also of the UMWA, refused to accept these four men into the UMWA, and the reason they gave was that they were members of the NMU.

First they went to the District Office of the UMWA and demanded an explanation and also told the officials of the District that if they don't get their jobs back they will go back to the miners and tell the miners what the UMWA in reality is. They also sent a telegram to General Johnson and one to the Secretary of the NMU, who was at Washington as a delegate to the code hearing, telling about this discrimination.

Later they called the miners to a meeting at the Union Hall. They explained their case and the miners made a motion that the men were to be put back to work and that the UMWA Organizer was to pay the men for the one day they lost. This motion was carried almost unanimously, with the only objection of the Local Chairman, John Sokol.

Just to show what he is I will only mention one of more things he has done. A few years back, under the UMWA every widow would receive $150 from the union for burial expense. This same John Sokol would and did keep the money for himself after the union sent the check to him to forward to the widow and children. He was found guilty and expelled from the UMWA for 99 years, yet today he is again Chairman of the Local and union checkweighman on the Tipple.

Now the four comrades are back at work and are accepted in the UMWA and now they with the rest of the honest miners are organizing to clean house in the local.

NRA Makes Direct Raid on Standards of the Soldiers

National Guard's Pay Cut After Praise for Fighting Miners

By a Member of the National Guard

CHICAGO, Ill. — The summer of 1933 finds the Illinois National Guard in full war and civil war training. Infantry, machine-guns, automatic rifles, pounders, howitzers, tanks, aeroplanes, and every war instrument of division of an army.

Even the 108th Engineers had a riot drill. One group of soldiers armed with rifles and fixed bayonets and another group armed with clubs. The group with clubs supposed to be civilians attacking the soldiers, and when the soldiers got beaten then a gas-attack began. Naturally both sides got the gas test.

Well, when the 108th Engineers or any other unemployed soldier asks for relief they'll get the same treatment by the police as any other unemployed workers.

Praise and a Wage Cut

On Sunday, Aug. 6, the governor Mr. Horner came to camp and spoke about the heroic struggles that the National Guardsman are going through at the mining area in keeping peace and order against a "few disruptive elements," and then he told us about the 15 per cent wage cut. He told us that he pleaded with Mr. Roosevelt that such a wage-cut at this time where 40 per cent of the National Guardsmen are unemployed world mean the lowering of the living standards of the Guardsmen, but since it is only till 1934 he reconsidered it and he told us what a great President we have now and that we must cooperate in putting through his National Economy Act as good citizens and also the National Recovery Act, and how we must obey his orders to enforce the NRA.

But Mr. Horner did not tell us of a furthe cut which they are figuring on putting through. We are suppose to drill 48 days a year in the Armory and get pay for 36 days at 45 cents per day. We suppose this is for the second N. E. A.

There is also a cut in food allowance. This is also for the N. E. A. We must read and be charged for a magazine called the Illinois National Guard. This is another NRA. We must have and contribute for company funds. That must be for N. E. A.

The majority of the Guards begin to think as to what to do. Some of them are quitting, which is the wrong thing to do.

The armed forces have the N. E. A. and the workers the NRA.

Practice Waste

Now a few words of a just small amount of expenditures to enforce the NEA and the NRA. The Automatic rifles fired 12,000 rounds of ammunition in one day alone, or 10 cases of 1,200 pounds. Each case cost $85, in addition to the amount fired on the machine guns, tanks, howitzers, etc.

Are the workers in America surprised why there are plenty of bullets but no bread? Some of the soldiers were asking questions amongst themselves why do the workers make this damn stuff. Don't they know that they'll get it right back in their heads when they go on strike?

Army Men Forced to Replace Civilians Who Are Fired

By a Soldier Correspondent

SHREVEPORT, La.—We enlisted men of the United States Regular Army are just beginning to understand what the Roosevelt "New Deal" means for us.

First our pay was cut 15 per cent, reenlisting bonuses were cut out, longevity pay suspended, clothing allowances cut to practically nothing. Second, prices of everything a soldier has to buy have gone up. And now all the civilian workers on military posts are being fired and enlisted men are having to take over their jobs in addition to our own.

For example, here at Barksdale Field 150 laborers who were working around the post at 25 cents per hour have been turned loose and soldiers—most of them at $17.85 per month—have to do all the extra work of cutting grass, gardening, trimming flowers and sodding officers' lawns.

Another example, down at the post stables the commanding officer keeps three polo ponies and there are three other horses and six mules. Until this week there was a civilian blacksmith and two horse tenders, each drawing $106 per month. This week all three were fired and now an enlisted man drawing $36.77 is blacksmith and six other soldiers at "New Deal" wages are assigned to the stable. The civilian painter also had been laid off. His pay was $135. A soldier now has his job at $39.85. Civilian carpenters used to be hired at 65 cents per hour. Soldiers now do the carpentering.

Men Growling

Due to the fact that this is a new post and the civilian laborers have been fired, the work has gotten out of hand. As a result, yesterday a new schedule of calls went into effect: First call—6:15 a.m., fatigue call—7:15 a.m., one hour for dinner, afternoon fatigue for everybody 1 p.m., recall 3:30. These hours were unheard of previously in the army. This is August, the hottest month of the year in any country and especially in Louisiana. All the men are growling at the longer hours and the amount of work.

It's a funny thing, but Roosevelt isn't so popular any more with the soldiers here—not to mention with the civilians who were turned loose with no chance to get a job. Roosevelt's "New Deal" may have been a block of aces for Morgan, Mellon, Rockefeller and Co., but as soldiers did not even draw a pair of deuces.

—K.

In the Home

Today's Menu

BREAKFAST

Fresh fruit
Goldenrod Toast
Milk—Coffee

Arrange toast on a platter and pour over it white sauce with slices of hard boiled eggs. Mash the yolks of hard boiled eggs and sprinkle them over the toast. This not only looks appetizing but it is a way of serving an egg dish with a few eggs.

• • •

LUNCH

Rice and Cheese
Hot slaw
Milk

Fill a buttered pan with alternate layers of rice and cheese cut into small pieces, butter, salt and pepper. Cover with cracker or bread crumbs to keep in the moisture. Add milk until it comes half way up in the dish. Bake until the cheese is melted and the milk absorbed.

Heat cabbage sliced thin in a dressing made of the yolks of two eggs slightly beaten, one-fourth cup cold water, one tablespoon butter, one-fourth cup hot vinegar, and one-half teaspoon of salt stirred over hot water until it thickens.

• • •

DINNER

Ham with scalloped potatoes
Spinach
Boiled cucumbers

Fill a buttered baking dish with alternate layers of sliced raw potatoes and pieces of butter, salt, pepper and flour sprinkled very lightly from the edge of a knife. In the middle of the dish place a slice of ham or small pieces of ham. Pour in milk until it comes half way up in the dish. Bake an hour or until the potatoes are tender and the milk absorbed. Keep the dish covered to preserve the moisture until it is nearly done; then remove the cover to allow the top to brown.

The water which clings to spinach when it is washed is sufficient in which to cook it. Salt the spinach and cook it five or ten minutes—that is, until it wilts down in the dish. Drain and serve. Save the liquid in which the spinach was cooked and any spinach that is left over for a soup tomorrow. For the soup melt a tablespoon of butter, stir in two tablespoons of flour and add the spinach and liquid, bring to a boil and add milk. Heat but do not boil the milk.

Pare old cucumbers, cut in pieces, cook until soft in boiling salted water. Drain, mash, season with butter, salt, and pepper.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Sheer wool is suggested for this jumper for school wear. For dressed-up occasions it could be made in velvet or satin. There is a washable satin.

Pattern 1576 is available in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Size 14 requires 1¾ yards 54 inch fabric and 1½ yards 36 inch contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with pattern.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

(Patterns by Mail Only)

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

A Letter from American Children in the Soviet Union

To All Pioneers of America:

We Pioneers from America are now spending our vacation in the Pioneer Camp of the Soviet Union. We are now having one hour brigade work, which we decided to use in writing a letter to our comrades of America.

There are two seasons of camp here. The first is over and this is the second. There are over 175 Pioneers in this camp. We are divided into four large groups called Otrads. A Komsomol (YCL) takes charge of each Otrad. Each Otrad is divided into four svenos or brigades. We have a number of circles, such as handwork for the girls and aireo for the boys; besides there are dramatic, literary, library, young natural scientists, political, and many others.

Our camp is situated among the most beautiful scenery. On one side we have rolling planes with a large hill on which we have big camp fires, dancing, singing, and games. On the other side are pine trees. Behind the pine trees is a river in which we swim and sail. We have swimming and physical culture every day. During the day we hike or go berry picking. When we come back we are very hungry, but we are sure to find an appetizing meal waiting for us. After dinner we have a rest hour or "dead" hour. We have to lie down and rest for an hour and a half before we go swimming. We are always under the doctors' care.

When we were in America we never realized what a free life the Soviet Pioneers led, but now we know and are experiencing it ourselves. The Russian comrades take great care and interest in us foreigners, for which we thank them very much. Although we know that you comrades are suffering and struggling while we are resting and having fun, we promise to help you all we can so that some day you shall enjoy all the comforts we are enjoying.

Write to us and tell us how you are fighting for the working class. In return we promise to keep up correspondence with any Pioneer troop which will write and tell us of its work. Proletarian greetings to all friends and comrades.

Your friends and comrades,
(TEN PIONEERS)

(Any troop or Pioneer wishing to correspond with these Pioneers may send letters in to the Daily Worker. We will forward them.)

• • •

News from Akron, Ohio

Since nobody writes from Akron, Ohio, I will try it out. Yesterday was rubbish day. I went down to the dump. The cops would not allow the kids on the dump. Because they saw a man picking up some junk they set fire to the shack he had built down there. They said he was a bootlegger for an excuse, but it was a lie.

—LADDIE LALLO.
Akron, Ohio.

A Sad Story

Roosevelt, Roosevelt,
Lemonade pie
Sat on a chair
And began to cry
"Why are you crying?"
Asked Morgan, J. P.
"The Reds are wiping out
The bosses and me."
—HYMAN MENDELSON, 11,
New York.

• • •

The Strike

The strike is growing every day,
The men demand a higher pay.
Against the bosses they wage the fight
For milk and bread, for homes and light.
The Eagle Blue, with talons sharp,
The Boss will use to kill the spark
Of revolution in their eyes—
But Workers now are growing wise!
The NRA can't fool them now,
They'll fight until they win—and how!

—MAE SANDERS, 15.
Baltimore, Md.

• • •

Strike

Bill and Mike went out to strike
For better shop conditions
The boss grew weak and could not speak
When he read their petitions.
He hired a cop to put a stop
To picketing and striking.
But Bill and Mike knew how to strike,
And sent the copper hiking.

—MARTHA MILLET, 15.

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Impotence at 65

John De M., Toledo.—Your "foolishness" when you were a boy has nothing to do with your present plight. If your wife had lived you might have retained your virility. For a middle-aged man to stop suddenly is equivalent to sure loss of power. There is no reason why you should not marry the woman who likes you and who is two years older than yourself. We doubt that she will insist that you "do your duty." At your ages, companionship is the main issue. You will both be less lonely if you marry.

• • •

Prevenception

Ed. F., Ironwood, Mich.—It is illegal to give advice for the prevention of conception. You surely realize that if the masses get this information, there will soon be a shortage of machine slaves, cannon fodder and brothel inmates. However, of the various methods you mention, the pessary is the safest and the one recommended by the birth control clinic.

• • •

Colitis—Foot Trouble—Optician

Geo. M., Akron, O.—Yours certainly is a pitiful condition and the worst of it is that we cannot be of any service to you, as we do not know of any optician in your city who would fit you a pair of glasses without charge. Perhaps some Daily Worker reader who knows one will be good enough to let us have his address which will be forwarded to you. The same regarding your foot trouble and a podiatrist (chiropodist).

As to the colitis, try the following: Ask a druggist to sell you a pound of calcium lactate (its a form of lime) and a pound of milk sugar. Let him mix it for you thoroughly. Take a heaping teaspoonfool of the mixture (three times) daily, before meals, and in orange juice. Let us know the result when you get through with the mixture. Calcium lactate and milk sugar are inexpensive.

• • •

Contribution—Mineral Oil

Chicago Reader.—Thanks for your contribution which we have turned over to the D. W. maintenance fund.

As to the mineral oil, if the heavy Russian product is used, there is no scientific evidence, as yet, that it causes harm when taken as an intestinal lubricant. Has she tried to add bulky foodstuffs such as cabbage, salads and bran to her diet? Most forms of constipation can be cured, if the real cause of it can be ascertained.

• • •

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 35 East 12th St., New

Adventures in Bamboozle Land

—By O'Zim

The New Deal in the Tuigey wood
Is not in very cheerful mood;
He's growing lots of "Woodin kale"
While Green Bill blazes a hunger trail.

The Perkinsmare, away from folly
Is singing here most melancholy;
And to the s'ghing of her breast
The comic eye shall answer best.

"Why, Civil Night, in all our parks
Are benches fill'd with question-marks?
Why do landlords scratch their heads
Who cannot rent their empty beds?"

"The babbling gossip of the air
Bocms out a message of despair,
All cows have died! And butterfat
Can only by the rich be had."

"To stop this process of decay
And save the system, (if we may)
The progress of the world must be
Deported to—Eternity—!"

S.S. UTAH

a novel by an American Seaman

MICHAEL PELL

Illustrations by Philip Wolfe

THE STORY SO FAR: The S. S. Utah, one of the members of whose crew is Slim, of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, has made the voyage across the Atlantic, stopping at Copenhagen, Helsingfors, Finland, and Leningrad. Slim has been talking to his fellow-workers about the class struggle and what they can do about it. He signs the Chief Engineer up with the M.W.I.U. In Leningrad, the sailors of the Utah are continually being surprised by the new life they witness in the Soviet port. Through conversations with American-born workers in Leningrad, they learn what the lies in the bosses' papers kept from them for many years. They return to their ship with a new slant on things. Now read on:

* * *

INSTALLMENT 24

"If You Ain't With Us, You're Against Us!"

AFTER dinner, as soon as they had finished eating, Gunnar called Slim up on to the poop, and took him to one side.

"Say Slim do you know they're going to turn us to this afternoon, cleaning out the holds?"

"Where did you hear this?"

"Third was telling the second, up in the chart-room."

Gunnar continued: "You know what I was thinking? We all get together and refuse to turn to. To hell with them; we got to get some sleep."

Slim considered. Gunnar called Stanley up, and broke the news to him. "Nothing doing," said Stanley, firmly, "they don't get me to turn to again today. And this time I'm standing pat."

Slim advised going down and talking the thing over with all the men. They had to be quick about it too, so as to be prepared. The three scattered and quietly called all the deck gang into the fo'castle. Slim motioned to Fritz to come in too. Everybody was present except the Swede, who was at the wheel, and the bos'n. Stanley stood watch at the door, and Gunnar spoke up.

"Fellers, they want to make us turn to again this afternoon and clean out the holds. I heard the second and third talking about it up in the wheelhouse. What I say is, they made a monkey out of us this morning, but now we all stick together and refuse to turn to. What do you say, fellers?"

"O. K. with me" chirped Stanley.

"Me too" added Slim.

"And me three." This from Eddie.

They looked at the little Finn: "What do you say?"

"Sure I'm with you if all the men stick together."

That made five. Lag was lying in his bunk, half asleep. Slim shook him. "You with us Lag?"

"What?" asked Lag. He seemed to want to dodge the issue.

Gunnar pushed Slim aside and addressed Lag: "Listen, we ain't got no time to lose. You heard what I told the fellers. Are you with us?"

This tone made a dent. "Sure I am" responded Lag, adding in self-defense: "don't you see I'm sleeping already, and I ain't getting up until its time to take the wheel."

"That makes six" said Gunnar aloud. He turned to the Ordinary and the Professor. "How about you two?"

The Polack spoke up first: "I'm with the rest of the gang."

Young Eddie was excited and went over to the Professor: "Now's the time to show your guts, Prof."

The Professor pretended to be insulted. "Of course I'll stick with the gang, no matter what happens."

Now Slim spoke up. "Listen fellers, let's stick to our word now. Nobody weakens, agreed?"

* * *

EVERYBODY nodded. Slim advised Fritz to mosey around midships and see what was going on there. Stanley opened the door and sprang into his bunk. It was five minutes to one. Gunnar took his shoes off and got under the sheets. The ordinary and the Professor followed suit. Slim started reading. A couple of minutes passed and sure enough the bos'n turned up, scratching his dome with the peak of his cap as usual. This time he had a new line.

"God damn it, I think I'll become a bolshevik myself. Work, work, work, that's all you get on these damn capitalist ships. You know what we got to do now?"

Nobody answered. Gunnar snored. Eddie followed suit and had to choke back a laugh. The bos'n addressed himself to Slim:

"We got to clean out number four and five holds today yet. What do you think of that, comrade?"

For answer, Slim tore off a piece of paper and went out to the toilet. He didn't want to give midships the chance to say he had been the ringleader. When he came back into the fo'castle, the bos'n and Gunnar were arguing:

"You heard me!" Gunnar was saying.

"And that goes for me, too," added Stanley.

The bos'n looked up towards Slim. It was plain that he considered Slim to be at the bottom of it all. "You, too, I guess, hey?"

"What?" asked Slim innocently.

"Refuse to turn to?"

"Sure thing," answered Slim. "This is Sunday, the day of our Lord Jesus."

The bos'n sat still a minute. "You know, fellers, I got to take my orders from the mate. I ain't saying nothing. If you don't want to turn to, that's your business. But I've got to go up and tell the mate, that's all."

He got up and started to go. Slim called after the bos'n.

"Listen here, bos'n. We don't want it to look like we're going against you or you are going against us. You are part of the deckgang yourself; you belong with us. How about you going up and telling the mate that

the whole deck gang including yourself refuses to turn to?"

"Atta boy!" called Eddie. "What do you say, bos'n?"

"For Christ's sake, you want me to go up there and tell that to the mate and then I'll get the blame for the whole job! A hell of a note!"

Slim sprang up. "I'll go up with you, or two of us, if you want."

Again the peak slid over the billiard ball. The bos'n saw he was in a tight corner. "Naw, this ain't got nothing to do with me. I'll just tell him what you fellers said, that's all." He hurried out.

Gunnar called after him: "Remember, bos'n, if you ain't with us, you're against us!"

(CONTINUED TOMORROW)

Free Tuition Offered by Workers School to Ousted CC Students

NEW YORK.—The 21 students who were expelled from the College of the City of New York last spring by Dr. Frederick G. Robinson, president of the college, for their part in staging an anti-war demonstration, have been offered free tuition for courses at the Workers School, 35 East 12th St., the School announced yesterday.

These 21 students were expelled for staging a counter-demonstration to an R.O.T.C. military display going on at the same time in the Lewisohn Stadium. On seeing the demonstration, Dr. Robinson went towards them, striking out on all sides with his umbrella in an effort to break up the meeting. The students were subsequently expelled.

Many of them, informed of the Workers School's offer, have already expressed a desire to utilize the Schools' courses and are speaking of it to their fellow-students.

"Daily" Chorus Will Start Fall Activity

NEW YORK.—Not later than Wednesday, Sept. 13, the Daily Worker Volunteers Chorus will start its fall activity. After a period of ten weeks, during which Lahn Adohmyan, conductor of the chorus, was at Camp Nitgedaiget where he conducted workers' choruses, the executive committee of the Daily Worker Volunteers Chorus recruited many new members.

The aim of the Chorus is to develop two new sections—one in the Workers Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East, and another section in Harlem. On Wednesday at 8 P. M. all the new and old members will gather at the club rooms of the Daily Worker Volunteers, 35 E. 12th St.

Register Now for Fall Term!

WORKERS SCHOOL

CLASSES IN

Principles of Communism	Sociology-Psychology
Political Economy	Historical Materialism
Marxism-Leninism	Science and Dialectics
Trade Union Strategy	History of Class Struggle
Negro Problems	Revolutionary Journalism
Organization Principles	Revolutionary Theatre
Public Speaking	English and Russian Languages

History of the Russian Revolution
History of American Labor Movement

Classes Fill Up Quickly. Don't Wait Till the Last Week. Avoid Disappointment. Get New Descriptive Booklet. Register Now!

WORKERS SCHOOL, 35 E. 12th STREET, 3rd Floor
PHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-1199

HARLEM BRANCH WORKERS SCHOOL
Registration now on at
102 WEST 125th ST., ROOM 212B

JIM MARTIN — The Mystery Solved — by QUIRT

KENTUCKY-1932

By EDWIN ROLFE

They sprang up out of darkness, shouting
—from a womb of darkness to a black world underground—
a challenge on their lips
and in the line of their backs,
suddenly erect after ages of stooping:
remembering Greene—the midnight encounters
among the hills, the wounded that their women
nursed back to life, back to courage;
the solitary stand against their masters
with only the blue grass, the trees and
the hills to aid them—
and Daniel Boone: the axes clearing
the wilderness, the long alert rifles
levelled against the dark
before the soft men,
the stay-at-homes, buried them
under mountains of laws and greenbacks.

Asphyxiation of years in their memory,
and a golden moment of sun remembered—
their small farms sheltered by trees and brooks,
the long grass drying in the autumn days,
crisp in the sun over the rolling hills.
And then the little soft men wrote words on paper
and the soil was no longer theirs;
the stay-at-homes passed laws in their legislatures
and mines ulcerated the hills;
they built railroads spanning distant dots
on the map
and levelled the woods; the tall slim pines
became a pattern of poles supporting a net-
work of wires
and then the voices, the soft office voices
condemned them to underground imprisonment
for life
and their children's children . . .

A hundred years is a long time.
Men die and their grandchildren totter on aged limbs.
But a century is long enough
for the blind to see and the sleepers to awake!

Out of darkness, out of the pits now—
foreigners only to the light of day—
claiming the mountains in the sudden glow
of battle, welded in a mass array,
shouting!
This is our land, we planted its first seed!
These are our mines, our hands dig the coal!
These roads are ours, the wires across the land
are ours! THIS IS OUR EARTH!

Under the smoke of bullets and hunger,
the gray sky reddening to dawn,
gaps appear in their ranks, but others
spring to their places! One by one
the dead awaken, the old ones quicken
with anger and life! The moving ranks
surge like the smoke of the coal they dig
in solid, unconquerable phalanx!

Assassins' bullets, bankers' laws—
these cannot stop their sure advance!
Under the blood and the lead, their feet
pound the old mountains. Under the night
of stars of a fading era, they light
the blazing signals of a world in birth.

* * *

(From "We Gather Strength," a book of poems by Herman Spector, Joseph Kalar, Edwin Rolfe, S. Funaroff. Introduction by Michael Gold.)

Howard Barlow will present Beethoven's immortal Symphony No. 3 ("Eroica") as the highlight of the Symphonic Hour broadcast over WABC and the Columbia network, tomorrow from 3 to 4 p. m.

In addition to the Beethoven symphony, Barlow will direct the orchestra in Rossini's colorful Overture to "The Barber of Seville" and Berlioz's spirited Hungarian March.

* * *

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Davis Orch.
7:30—Jack and Loretta Clemens, Songs
7:45—The Optimistic Mrs. Jones, Sketch, with George Frame Brown
8:00—Lucille Peterson, Songs
8:15—Rollickers Quartet
8:30—Sous Les Ponts de Paris Program from Montreal, Canada—Caro Lamoureaux, Soprano; Ludovic Huot, Tenor; Concert Orch.
9:00—Aniobel Orch.
9:30—K-7, Secret Service Sketch
10:00—Rolfe Orch.; Men About Town Trio
11:00—Dedicating WEAF's New Transmitter—Speakers: Judge E. O. Sykes, Federal Radio Commissioner; Major John R. Cohen, President Atlanta Journal, and Others; Music by New York Artists
12:30—Ralph Kirbery, Songs
12:45 A.M.—Gersion Orch.
1:30—Fisher Orch.

* * *

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—To Be Announced
7:30—Aaronson Orch.
8:00—Little Symphony Orch.; Foster Miller, Bass; Philip James, Conductor
9:00—Holst Orch.
9:30—Verna Osborne, Soprano
9:45—John De Bueris, Clarinet; Josephine De Bueris, Piano
10:00—Helene Daniels, Songs
10:15—Mabel Stapleton and Marie Boroff, Duo; Edward Davis, Baritone
10:30—Organ Recital
11:00—Time; Weather
11:02—Gersion Orch.
11:30—Danzig Orch.
12:00—Cutler Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P.M.—John Herrick, Songs
7:15—Ethel Waters, Songs
7:30—Kaltenmeyer's Kindergarten, Schoolroom Sketch; Justers Vocal Trio; Gallicchio Orch.
8:00—Denny Orch.; Sigmund Spaeth; Shirley Howard, Songs
8:30—Brown and Llewellyn, Comedians
8:45—Hillbilly Songs
9:00—Tales of the Titans; Agnes Strickland's The Lovers' Quarrel, Sketch
9:30—Slokes Orch.; Justers Trio; Morin Sisters, Songs; Mary Steele, Contralto; Edward Davies, Baritone
10:30—Cuckoo Program, with Ray Knight
11:00—Landers Trio.
11:15—John Fogarty, Tenor
11:30—Scotti Orch.
12:00—King Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Childs Orch.

* * *

WMCA—570 Kc

7:15 P.M.—Mildred Bailey, Songs; Dion Boys Quartet; Barrera Orch.
7:30—Elder Michaux and Congregation
8:00—Evan Evans, Baritone
8:15—Gray Orch.
8:45—Gertrude Nissen, Songs
9:00—Ann Leaf, Organ; Charles Carlile, Tenor
9:30—Noveau Orch.
10:00—Salasel Orch.
10:30—From Montreal, Canada — Singing Strings
11:00—Freeman Orch.
11:30—Davis Orch.
12:00—Rapp Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Jurgens Orch.
1:00—Russell Orch.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

"Needle Worker" Out

Ben Gold and Louis Hyman are among the contributors to the September issue of the "Needle Worker," which is just out. The articles deal mainly with the Dressmakers' General Strike, but also give reports on struggles led by the Needle Trades Union in various cities.

A Sad Story About A Boss and Words on Strategic Walls

NEW YORK.—A sensational event occurred in our factory several days ago. The president of the corporation, as even a capitalist would, found it necessary in the morning to visit the lavatory to make an obeisance to his god. If he expected to find one of his highly-paid employes there in the act of smoking a cigarette, he was disappointed, for the room was as silent as a tomb.

Wading through a sea of cigarette stubs, he glanced angrily about him. For an instant his glance rested upon the red-lettered No-Smoking sign. Then it moved to what he had optimistically thought to be a clean, white-washed wall. To his dismay, however, he could not see the wall at all for it appeared that some persons had written a symposium and used the wall as their manuscript and none other than the president, himself, as the subject of their genuflections. But their worship seemed unreal and insincere for the language and expressions employed were so abusive that the man recoiled in terror and disgust. And there above his head, large as life, were the words, "Workers of the world unite!"

Rushing out dazedly yet defiantly, the president approached the detective of our factory, a worker employed to betray his comrades, and whispered a few words into his ear. Ten minutes later a porter was observed entering the lavatory, drawing after him a pail of water and a mop. Throughout the entire morning he worked and at intervals of twenty seconds or so the detective approached the lavatory and looked in suspiciously. (During one of these intervals, he almost caught me smoking, but I saw him in time.) Well, the porter worked industriously. He even gave the walls a new coat of whitewash. But about five minutes after the porter had completed his job, the detective walked into the lavatory. The room was empty, but someone had written another exhortation on the wall, even more severe than the last. Now the detective sits in the lavatory all day, the president serving him with lunch at noon.

My job is so interesting that I spend all my leisure (!) hours thinking of it. I work only from seven to seven-thirty. Just half an hour, yet I worked seventy hours last week, including all day Sunday.

I see that it is past my bedtime so I shall say good-night. I am sending you a reminder of the lavatory episode. Between puffs of smoke, keep a close watch about you, for the detective may be lurking somewhere in the brush.

WHAT'S ON—

Saturday

CONCERT AND DANCE for young delegates to the Youth Congress Against War and Fascism. Quirt chalk talk, piano recital and others at New Dances Group, 23 W. 17th St. Refreshments served. Admission 25c. 8:30 p. m.

GET-TOGETHER DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT Cuban nite and Cuban talent. Beer and Pretzels free. N.S.L., 583 Sixth Ave. 8:30 p. m. Admission 20c.

CONCERT DANCE AND CHALK TALK BY JOHN REED ARTIST at Empire Garden, 141 W. 132nd St. Auspices Unemployed Council Upper Harlem. Admission 15c.

CONCERT AND DANCE BY NAT TURNER BR. I.L.D., at Unemployed Council Hall, 459 E. 171st. Hot music! Admission 5c.

PARTY AND ENTERTAINMENT, Y.C.L. Unit 4, Section 5. 1447 Willis, Apt. 64, Bronx. Admission 10c.

GARDEN PARTY BY BATH BEACH WORKERS CLUB in Comrade Scapes' garden. 2085 21st Ave.

BATH BEACH WORKERS CLUB, ATTENTION: Unit party benefit Daily Worker, 4 P.M., at 2225 Bay View Place, Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Bring friends. Admission 10c. Entertainment, refreshments. Auspices Unit 5, Section 1. SUPPORT THE "DAILY."

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BATS, ENTERTAINMENT, 699 Sherman Ave., Bronx. Apt. 6, near Concourse. Admission 10c.

MEMBER OF EAST BR. FSU, just returned from S.U., report on trip at 1330 Wilkins Ave., near Freeman St. Also concert and dancing.

SPAGHETTI PARTY, 9 p. m., by Unit 16, Section 3, West Side Workers Club, 210 W. 88th St. Entertainment, chalk talk. Admission free. All Proceeds for Daily Worker.

HARVEST FESTIVAL: dance and entertainment. Chalk talk, drama group, musical trio, songs, etc. Featuring Danny Harman and music marvels at Manhattan Youth Club, 114 Ludlow St. Admission 25c.

REGISTRATION NOW ON FOR WORKERS SCHOOL. Fall term. Office 35 E. 12th St. Room 201.

ALL GREETINGS for Party anniversary edition should be sent to business office of Daily Worker immediately.

HOUSE PARTY at French Workers Club, 40 W. 85th St. 8:30 p. m. Admission free.

OUTING TO CAMP NITGEDAIGET—Auspices Food Workers Industrial Union. Buses leave Co-operative Colony at 6 p. m. Return Sunday night. Register in advance For information call Che. 3-0566.

* * *

Sunday

WEST SIDE WORKERS CLUB truck ride to Oyster Bay, free bathing, round trip 90c. Truck leaves 10 a. m. sharp from 210 W. 88th St.

FALL PICNIC, given by the Rumanian Workers Club, Sunday, Sept. 10, Begin 11 a. m. at Witzel Park, 2nd Ave. and 10th Street, College Point, L. I. Admission 35c. Directions: Take Corona line to Flushing Main St., then College Point street car to the park.

Hays' "Trial by Prejudice" Is Not Without Prejudice

Hard Facts of Class Struggle Cited in Book Refute Flimsy Thesis of Lawyer

By SENDER GARLIN.

"RICH man, poor man, beggarman, thief—all are subject to human prejudice. No matter how respectable or cushioned a man may seem to be, he is still in danger unless there is a cool impartiality to all in the judicial system. This our Constitution guarantees. (So did the Constitution, by the Dred Scott decision, guarantee slavery—S.G.). But neither constitutions, laws, nor systems of procedure can assure even-handed justice. Only a recognition of the frailties of human nature, a realization that emotions are compelling and the 'will to believe' dominant, a decent respect for dissident opinion, and most of all tolerance, will tend toward a situation where trial by law will supplant trial by prejudice."

This is the credo of Trial by Prejudice," a book by Arthur Garfield Hays, general counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union.

The 353-page volume contains a discussion of some 15 outstanding and typical cases in which the element of prejudice, according to the author, played a dominant role. More than a third of the book is taken up with the Scottsboro case; other much-publicized cases include Mooney and Billings; Centralia, Gastonia, Angelo Herndon, Leo Frank, Sacco-Vanzetti, McNamara; Herrin, Ill.; Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone, Greco and Garillo, and finally—Charles R. Mitchell—a case where the "public," according to the author, seems to have revealed a terrific prejudice against a poor, harrassed banker, the former chairman of the National City Bank who was charged with defrauding the government of $850,000 in income taxes. (P. S.—The banker was acquitted).

This Mysterious Prejudice

Where does this mysterious prejudice come from, counselor? Is it something that is "inherent in human nature?" Is it some malevolent quality that exists in a vacuum, irrespective of economic and social forces?

There is prejudice against the Negro in the South, Mr. Hays assures us. But is that prejudice just a human quirk, a mere caprice, or is it a result of the economic basis of southern economy by which 9,500,000 Negroes are viciously exploited on farm and in factory?

The Italian worker in the New England textile mill is looked down upon as a "wop"—the result of prejudice, Mr. Hays would undoubtedly explain. But the same swell folks who consider Italian immigrant workers "wops" break their backs in genuflexions when in the society of the Italian bourgeoisie.

Hays' discussion of the Scottsboro frame-up is a competent though uninspired summary of the facts and the law in the case, the most vivid portions obviously being quotations from the testimony of the witnesses at both the Scottsboro and Decatur trials. He adds little that is new in his chapter on the Mooney case, borrowing heavily (without acknowledgement) from Ernest Jerome Hopkins' dramatic book, "What Happened in the Mooney Case."

The same goes for the sections on Centralia, Sacco-Vanzetti and the other famous labor frame-ups which have become the particular contribution of the American capitalist class to Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

Implying that the Communists are not interested in defending individuals framed by the capitalist class, but are primarily interested in winning recruits for the fight against capitalism, Hays declares that:

"It is a mistake to leave the fight against injustice to those whose major interest is to use the material as propaganda to flaunt our hypocricy and to condemn our institutions. We who believe in tolerance should be the first to battle for the victims of intolerance, even though we loather their views."

Mr. Hays urges a fight for individuals in order to save "our institutions," but charges the Communists with making propaganda when they fight for individuals as part of the fight against the system which frames them.

It is, of course, quite superfluous for Hays to inform the reader that he is not a "radical." He's been accused of "incorrigible opportunism," the Civil Liberties lawyer says, with an attempt at whimsy. But that charge apparantly doesn't faze him in the least for, says he:

"To me this means taking the world as I find it. I am not keen

about the capitalist system, but I recognize that it is the only one we have."

(Not true, Mr. Hays. There've been other social systems before and a superior one to the capitalist system already exists—in the Soviet Union.)

Attacks I.L.D., Communist Party

Swathed in this convenient, lucrative, easy-going "philosophy," is a deliberate, venomous and not too subtle attack upon the International

ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS

Labor Defense and the Communist Party. Under the cloak of unctuous libertarianism, Hays seeks to discredit the effective mass defense policies of the I.L.D., which thus far has succeeded in saving the Scottsboro boys (for whom Hays expresses such patronizing solicitude) from the Alabama electric chair. Hays naturally gives the treacherous National Association for the Advancement of Colored People a perfectly clean bill of health, and leads his readers into the blind alley of that impotent liberalism which finds it possible for him to support the Roosevelt-Wall Street government in a spirit of high enthusiasm.

"The International Labor Defense convinced the mothers of some of the defendants that every hand was raised against them except those of the Communists," Hays writes. "These mothers (he adds with unconcealed malice) bobbed up in various parts of the country," insinuating that these tortured women were imposters.

The hard facts of the class struggle which Mr. Hays must necessarily record in the discussion of the various cases he cites sharply disprove his slippery thesis about abstract "prejudice."

"People, Or Bosses?"

Discussing the Mooney frame-up, Hays asks rhetorically:

"Are the people of California cruel, hard, and vindictive? Do they care less for justice than the rest of us?"

People my eye, Mr. Hays! Mr. Fleischacker, leading banker of California, who, it is reported, holds the mortgage to Gov. Rolph's bankrupt shipping concern is damn prejudiced against Tom Mooney. So is Judge Matt Sullivan, Byington and the whole tribe of legal flunkies for the power interests of California. So is the prostitute press prejudiced against Mooney. And no phoney probings into "psychology" will explain this prejudice.

Karl Marx, himself a student of the law, in his preface to "Critique of Political Economy," wrote:

"I was led by my studies to the conclusion that legal relations as well as forms of the state could neither be understood by themselves nor explained by the so-called general progress of the human mind, but that they are rooted in the material conditions of life . . .

"The mode of production in material life determines the general character of the social, political and spiritual processes of life. It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence, but on the contrary their social existence determines their consciousness."

To many of us, at least, Marx's analysis of "prejudice" will be found much more revealing than the one offered by Arthur Garfield Hays, who himself was written a violently prejudiced book.

Help improve the "Daily Worker." Send in your suggestions and criticisms! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

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SEPTEMBER 9, 1933

MORE TRADE UNION DELEGATES NEEDED AT ANTI-WAR CONGRESS

What a World

—By Michael Gold

The Toilers of Wall Street Are Bitter.

The toilers of Wall Street are Bitter
. . .
The street cleaners of Wall Street are bitter
Work piles up and the city pays no overtime
At home supper waits and the good wife sharpens her tongue
Because again Papa works late
Cleaning up after selfish brokers
Who jump from high windows
And make messes for Papa.
why won't they do it in the mornings
when Papa has just begun a fresh day?
Ah, so inconsiderate! . . .
But no! first they must read the ticker news
How coal miners strike again in Utah
And the dollar sinks to deeps of the cold North Sea
Japan builds the greatest navy
and Argentine won't destroy its wheat crop
Bad, bad news everywhere of a bad dying world.
so they lose faith
know their money-siff can't be cured
jump from high windows
make another mess
for poor patient Papa
Yet the city pays no overtime.

The Problem of Money.

I don't pretend to understand the technique of currency and the money system. Many people, including all the great Wall Street and Washington minds, say they understand money, but look at the mess they've made of things.

There is a complete explanation by Marx, but as I cannot tell a lie, I am forced to admit I haven't yet mastered it.

It's obvious of course that all money is fictitious when based upon gold and not labor-value. It's also obvious that money is the root of all capitalist evil. Capitalists try to cure the money-disease by attacking symptoms.

Capitalist Roosevelt and his group of liberal crusaders are trying to cure the frozen-money symptom by inflation. Their first step is to raise the prices of everything; the theory being, I imagine, that if the people can't buy shoes at three dollars, they will be able to buy them at five. "They have no bread, let them eat cake!"

It's here that any amateur economist can begin to understand how reform Roosevelt and his gang are from the real feelings of the American mass.

They actually believe the American people will love them and bless them for boosting the price of bread, meat, clothing, rent, gasoline, moving pictures. There's something so heartless about this abstract chess play, yet it is a good picture of the opaque capitalist mind. A capitalist can never visualize what a serious matter one or two dollars a week in the price of things means to millions of proletarian homes. Often it actually means malnutrition and death.

Dr. Frank Bohn

I like what one victim is reported to have said on a breadline: "Well, it is a new game, all right, a New Deal, but what about us guys that haven't any chips to play with?"

The Nira answer to that is, of course, everyone will have a job if Nira works out. Q.E.D.

Which reminds me that I've been listening in to Dr. Frank Bohn in his news reports over the Federal broadcast. This commentator is a fervent and lofty champion of Nira, and denounces the "sinister Reds" who are plotting against it. He sounds exactly like those agitators during the war who used to denounce Huns, and find German spies in every toilet.

Dr. Bohn is good at this kind of thing. He used to be one of the theorists of the I.W.W., a bitter ender, and Socialist baiter. But the war came along and he joined up with a bang, leaving every trace of proletarianism behind him. He was in the Secret Service, if I remember. The Fascist renegade type, in its pure essence. His brother, by the way, runs the Rand School in New York. "All the brothers were valiant."

* * *

Forgotten Men.

What's become of those fearless bourgois rebels who used to whisper to you, "I'm a Communist myself at heart, and will come out in the open as soon as I've made $100,000 and can retire?"

And those great economists who wrote such wonderful articles in the New York Times, Harper's, Captain Billy's Whiz Bang and similar places proving that America was an exception to the Marxist analysis, that the new capitalism here would solve all the problems of poverty and wealth?

And those leftists and rightists who first began during the Nep period to predict that the Soviet Union was swinging back to capitalism?

And what's become of the Socialists who felt very superior to the Communist die-hards and "barraciade boys," because they were giving Hitler an awful shellacking by getting the workers to vote for Von Hindenburg?

And what's become of the little pink dreamer who would assure you there'd never be another world war in our life-time, because all the governments were bankrupt and the masses wouldn't fight anyway?

And who now remembers Hoover's promise four years ago that unemployment would be over by the spring, and that everyone ought to help matters by "giving a job till June?"

* * *

Nira Patriots.

A friend told me this anecdote:

"Down on the East Side there was opened recently a very flossy saloon on a certain street. It is owned by two brothers—Greeks. I know the history of these brothers. It's quite interesting. Originally there were four brothers, and they were big-time racketeers on this street ever since I was a boy. Two, however, were rubbed out by business rivals.

"They own the building in which the saloon is located. First it was a big gambling dive—then it became, so rumor went, the warehouse and headquarters of an international white slave traffic.

"Anyway, at least four murders were committed in the building that received some publicity. Of the rest one can only guess. For the funeral of one of the brothers every Tammany big shot from Jimmy Walker down was present to officially grieve and mourn.

"Well, anyway, I was rambling around my old East Side haunts the other night and saw this ritzy saloon the brothers had opened. Some of my old pals down there tell me it's quite a fashional hangout for the underworld. And in the window there is pasted a big poster showing the Blue Eagle, with under it those proud patriotic words, "We Do Our Part."

ORGANIZED WORKERS LACK DELEGATES AS DATE OF NATIONAL MEET NEARS

Over 100 National Organizations, 100 Local Committees Support U. S. Conference to Map Struggle Against War

NEW YORK.—Since Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser, and Upton Sinclair, widely known writers and members of the American Committee for Struggle Against War issued an appeal on May 25 for a United States Congress Against War, more than 100 national organizations have combined to issue a national call for the election of delegates and for support of the Congress.

When the Congress opens in New York Sept. 29, several hundred delegates from every part of the country will be present. They wil represent trade unions, unemployed, farmers', cultural, veterans', workers', intellectuals', religious, fraternal, and pacifist organizations, and the Communist Party.

Among the organizations which have affiliated with the Congress committee are the Farmers National Committee of Actign, the League for Industrial Democracy, all the national industrial unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the War Resisters League, the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union, and many others.

The only national union of the American Federation of Labor represented, however, is the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. The weakest representation, on the basis of the most effective actual struggle against war, is from the trade unions. Much greater efforts are needed to draw into the Congress representatives of the broad sections of the American working class, from the trade unions, and especially from the unions and unorganized workers in the basic industries.

Of all the organizations which united to support the congress, only one has withdrawn. This is the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, which began disruptive activities at once by sabotaging the activities of the Arrangements Committee on which it was represented for several weeks, and holding back the call to the Congress which all other organizations had sent out.

Socialists Try to Disrupt

This maneuver was preparatory to the blow the national Socialist leadership hoped to strike at the Congress by ostentatiously withdrawing from the Congres, on the pretext that its war stand had been criticized in the Daily Worker. Robert Minor, representing the Communist Party, revealed at once that the Socialist executive had planned to withdraw long before. He read a letter addressed to the Socialist executive by the New York local, demanding that it withdraw regardless of whether or not the conditions of the united front were observed.

100 Local Committees At Work

The Socialist maneuver failed entirely to interfere with the Congress. Over 100 local anti-war organizations were set up throughout the country to support the Congress, developing on the broadest possible basis, and involving many Socialist rank and file workers. State committees to coordinate the work of the local committees have been set up in Wyoming, Nebraska, Connecticut, and California.

The Congress was originally called for aLbor Day week-end, Sept. 1 to 4. But the development of new support throughout the country, and the affiliation of new organizations, made it necessary to postpone the Congress until Sept. 21 to Oct. 1, in order to give all organizations time to mobilize their fullest influence. The illness of Henri Barbusse, famous French novelist and anti-war fighter, made postponement desirable as well, in order to make it possible for him to attend as a delegate from France.

Tom Mann Visa Refused

Tom Mann, foremost British labor leader, also accepted the committee's invitation to take part in the Congress. But the widening support the Congress was receiving, and the great importance of the Congress in mobilizing anti-war feeling in the United States caused the Washington government to intervene, and to refuse Tom Mann a visa.

A nation-wide protest was aroused against this act, and delegations went to Washington to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and to Frances Perkins, secretary of Labor. As a result of this protest, a new hearing on Tom Mann's visa application is now being held in the American Consulate in London.

Many New Elements Join

The constant broadening of the support for the Congress has resulted in a great enlargement of the arrangements committee, to give representation to the newly added organizations, which include the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. Leaders in the field of labor, unemployed, the anti-Fascist movement, veterans, pacifism, youth, and other social groups are represented. In spite of the official withdrawal of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, more than 12 leading Socialist Party members are serving on the Arrangements Committee for the Congress.

Rallies to Ratify Youth Delegates to Paris Congress

NEW YORK.—Numerous ratification meetings for the delegates from New York City to the Paris World Congress of Youth against War and Fascism are being planned for the next five days in all parts of the city.

In the Bronx, a mass ratification meeting for the delegate will be held Sunday evening, Sept. 10, at 1462 Boston Road under the auspices of the Laundry Workers Union. Among the features will be an anti-war lantern slide talk by Carl Geiser, and a talk by Abraham Kaufman, Ex. Sec'y, of the War Resisters League.

On Tuesday a huge ratification meeting for the entire Bronx will be held at the Prospect Workers Club, 1157 Southern Blvd., where the lantern slides will again be shown, and Margaret Schlauch, a Professor from N.Y.U. who just returned from Europe will speak.

Many Young Communist League units are holding series of open air meetings during the next few days to popularize the Paris Congress and to collect funds for the expenses of the delegates. Sunday, Sept. 10 has been designated as Red Sunday by the New York District of the Young Communist League, and all of its members will make a special drive to collect funds on that day.

An entertainment for the purpose of raising funds will be given at the Headquarters of the New Dance Group, 12 E. 17th Street, on Saturday evening. There will be special dances by members of the New Dance Club, a special Feature by "Quirt" of the Daily Worker. Admission fifteen cents.

* * *

NEW YORK.—A Bronx Committee for the World Congress of Youth Against War and Fascism had been formed to coordinate all youth anti-War activities in this Borough. All youth organizations are urged to get in touch with the Committee immediately. Temporary headquarters have been established at 3460 Cannon Place Bronx.

No Ban on This "Cafe"! —By Burck

NEWS ITEM: "Borough President Levy, who runs a 'sidewalk cafe', issued order banning other sidewalk cafes."

N.Y. Irish Worker Greets News of Irish Struggles

Says Gralton, Moriarty, Sheilds Show American-Irish That Anti-Imperialist Fight Is Fight Against Capitalism

NEW YORK.—The following letter has been received by the Daily Worker from an Irish reader:

"In your editor's note in your issue of September 4 you ask for comments by Irish workers on the two-part interview with Jim Gralton, by Martin Moriarty, and the article by J. Shields on Irish Fascism recently published in the Daily Worker in order to help make the 'Daily' an effective organizer of support for the Irish revolutionary movement. Such a request on your part is to my mind very important and a request which should be taken advantage of by every Irish worker interested in the present struggle in Ireland.

"The recent deportation of Jim Gralton by the Fianna Fail Government has helped further to open the eyes of honest Irish working class revolutionists, who at one time believed that the present administration in Ireland would eventually solve their problem. The result is that many are now actually groping for another leadership, although comparatively few of them have yet found out the importance of linking up their struggle with the international class struggle of the workers.

Greets Daily Worker.

"I, therefore, as an Irish worker, greet the offer of co-operation from the 'Daily' as a further aid to the work of getting the Irish workers in America into line in a common struggle against capitalism and imperialism, now and always led under the leadership of the Irish workers' revolutionary groups or the Irish Communist Party.

"However, as many Irish workers do not yet realize that the workers' fight against imperialism in America is exactly the same as the workers' fight in Ireland, it can be easily seen that few of them expect that any interest should be taken in their struggle by the Daily Worker. Indeed it was a surprise to several of my Irish friends when I pointed out the back page articles to them referred to above.

"In making a plea, therefore, for more articles by men of the type of Comrades Gralton, Moriarty and Shields, I would suggest that now and then front page space should be given to them in order to draw the attention of the Irish working class to the 'Daily'.

Blow to Capitalism.

"I could point to a mass of reasons rfo such a suggestion but suffice to say here that the 'Daily' will strike a very effective blow, if it succeeds through co-operation with Irish workers in exposing the common enemy—capitalism—to Irish-American workers, and by so doing create a more profound disgust of Irish or Irish-Americans who (originally chased from their native land through the greed of capitalism) would accept in return for blood money the task of holding down American workers for the self-same system, with all its attendant evils of misery, graft, greed, prostitution and degradation. Again, we could, if successful, destroy forever so-called Irish-American newspapers who shout for "National" freedom or Irish capitalist freedom to exploit and condemn the struggle of the workers which alone calls for our support.

PAT ROE."

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are very glad to receive this letter and to publish it. We ask the Irish workers who read the "Daily Worker", to let us know what we can do to draw the Irish workers closer to the revolutionary working class movement in America.

Many Protest U. S. Intervention in Cuban Revolution

Telegrams to Roosevelt Demand "Hands Off Cuba"

NEW YORK.—Protests against the armed intervention of America in Cuba poured in on President Roosevelt today in the form if telegrams and resolutions from workers' organizations all over the country, as the toilers of America responded to the call of the Communist Party to voice their demand of "Hands off Cuba!"

A call to every district, section, and branch of the International Labor Defense throughout the United States, to immediately wire President Roosevelt raising this demand has been issued, William L. Patterson, national secretary, announced.

Immediately upon receipt of word that American war vessels were proceeding to Cuba, the national office of the ILD and the New York District office wired Roosevelt, demanding the immediate withdrawal of armed forces from Cuban land and waters.

William Simons, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"Anti-Imperialist League of U.S. protests sending forces to Cuba and against threatened langing marines. We demand immediate withdrawal these warships from Cuban waters, evacuation Guantanamo naval base, abrogation Platt amendment, cancellation Wall Street loans to Cuba."

Wires have been sent also by the New York City Youth Committee of the International Workers Order; by the Friends of the Chinese People; by 500 workers assembled in Rutgers Square under the auspices of the Downtown Unemployed Council, and by 200 workers at Camp Unity.

Legion Drags Guns Then Endorses NRA

DURANGO, Colo. — The state American Legion convention which was held here Aug. 16-18 pledged itself to support NRA. The opening of the convention was preceded by a cannon pulling parade by motorized methods.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST 150 JOBLESS AT WILKINSBURG WHO DEFY GAS SHUT OFF

400 Meet in Gas Company Office; Pittsurgh Neighborhood March Gains Relief; Braddock School Children Threaten Strike

WILKINSBURG, Pa.—The ante-room of the Pittsburgh Natural Gas Company was turned into a meeting hall when 400 jobless jammed the room to protest against the arrest of their leaders on warrants sworn out by company officials. All bill collections stopped while the meeting proceeded.

The warrants were sworn out by the company against 12 workers who were responsible for hundreds of unemployed families getting free gas after the company shut it off. Three of them were arrested, but the militancy of the workers forced the release of two. Later, additional warrants were sworn out for 150 workers living in all parts of the valley.

The jobless heard speeches by members of the Unemployed Council and the opposition and decided unanimously to repudiate the sell-out agreement of the company and elect a new committee. They demand: withdrawal of all warrants taken out by the company, no forced labor, all work to be paid in cash with a minimum of 50 cents an hour.

Among the speakers were Phil Frankfeld, secretary of the Unemployed Council; Bill Doyle, and Ben Careathers, militant Negro workingclass leader.

The entire body marched to the local welfare office following the meeting. There Jim Egan, Communist candidate for Mayor, spoke, and demands were presented to local officers for more relief; also shoes, clothing and milk for their children who are returning to school.

* * *

14 GET RELIEF

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Asking that fourteen of their neighbors who were cut off relief be reinstated, 350 workers marched to the local relief office on Van Bramm and Locust Streets in the mill district. Officials agreed to immediately reinstate the fourteen families on the relief lists, and promised to distribute shoes to the unemployed in the mill. It was also agreed to investigate the insulting remarks made by white welfare workers to Negro families.

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CHILDREN'S MARCH

BRADDOCK, Pa. — Supported by the Unemployed Council and Women's Auxiliary, 65 children and 10 adults paraded in this town demanding shoes and clothes before school opens. They declared that a strike will be called if their demands are not met.

Similar actions were taken in East McKeesport and Turtle Creek.

* * *

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Following the Women's Conference called by the Unemployed Council of Allegheny County, which was attended by 48 women, 150 women gathered at the County Emergency Relief Association office and presented a series of demands to county relief officials.

A group of 10 women and 15 men presented cases of 200 families in need of shoes. Other demands included reduction of street car fares for school children to 1c; for washingboards and cooking utensils; bed sheets and other needs for the home.

Demand Change of School; So Parents Keep Children Home

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 8.—Parents of 50 children in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grades of the Elizabeth schools kept their children home, and petitioned the Board of Education to transfer their children from the George Washington school, to the Jonathan Dickinson School which is only five blocks away.

The parents stated that they would not allow their children to continue with school when they are forced to walk so far to the George Washington school. The danger of accidents is too great.

The mothers will bring their demands to the Down town Taxpayers Association, to have their children re-transfered, as they had formerly been going to the Jonathan Dickinson School.

Thousands March in Funeral of Victims of Soviet Air Crash

Dead Were Leaders of Air Industry of U. S. S. R.

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (By Cable).—The funeral of the eight heads of Soviet aviation and pilots killed in Tuesday's crash was held today with an impressive parade and ceremony.

The streets were lined with a double row of Red soldiers, and black and red decorations were everywhere as the parade passed, led by a huge band playing funeral marches. There was a profusion of flowers. The parade proceded in a steady downpour of rain, a continuation of the storm which, according to the preliminary report of the government commission, caused the fatal airplane crash on Tuesday.

The parade started from the Hall of Columns, and went to Red Square, where a memorial meeting was held, addressed by high Soviet officials. From there it went to the crematory.

Thousands went in the rain yesterday and today to the Hall of Columns to view the caskets lying in state and covered with flowers. The Central Committee of the Communist Party joined with the Council of Peoples' Commissars in making the first announcement.

Peter Baranov, one of the victims, was head of the general management of the Soviet aviation industry, and an alternate member of the Central Committee of the Party. He was of proletarian origin, and a Party member since 1912. He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for agitation in the Tsar's army, but was freed by the February revolution. He participated actively in the civil war, and became head of the Soviet aviation industry in 1931.

Abram Goltzman was the son of a laborer, and a revolutionist in Odessa since the age of 16. He was arrested and confined in the Fortress for one year, in 1911. He was an active revolutionist, living illegally until shortly before the February revolution when he was arrested, but freed by the revolution. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Metal Workers Union, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and a member of the Central Control Commission and of the Workers and Peasants' Inspection.

The others killed were: Zarsar, a member of the presidium of the Gosplan; Gorbunov, director of an aviation factory; Petrov, assistant chief of the general management of the civil air fleet; Dorfman, chief pilot of the aviation industry; Plotnikov, a mechanic, and Baranova, wife of Baranov.

Jobless League Stops Anti-War Speaker

BALTIMORE, Md. — Carl Geiser representing the Arrangements Committee for the U. S. Congress Against War was recently refused permission to speak before a meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Unemployed League in Baltimore. There is a strong feeling in the rank and file of the organization against this attempt to stifle the united action of workers against war.

Rio Grande Flood Threat.

HARLINGEN, Tex., Sept. 8.—The rising waters of the Rio Grande threaten to inundate the hurricane-devastated area of the lower Texan valley. It is hoped, however, that the elaborate levee system would hold.

Federal authorities have been asked to send aid to the stricken inhabitants.

Joint Action Gets Rent Checks for Evicted Families

NEW YORK.—Joint action by Local 2 and 3 of the Workers Committee on Unemployment and the Downtown Unemployed Council forced rent checks from the Relief Bureau for two families of evicted workers Thursday. Ida Silverblatt, one of the evicted workers was a munition worker durng the war.

Richard Sullivan, of the District Unemployed Council will speak at a mass meeting called by Local 2 and 3 at the Henry Street Settlement, 301 Henry St., Tuesday, on the subject, "Unemployment Insurance and the United Front."

Mother Finds Black, Slimy Bottom Inside Hood's Milk Bottle

BRAINTREE, Mass. — After using part of a bottle of Hood's Milk for her baby Mrs. Ivers here noticed a filthy black slime on the bottom of it. She managed to get a Mr. Chandler after considerable delay, who is in charge of the Board of Health.

He declared the bottle was the worst mess he ever saw in his life. Four days later he still thought so but said he couldn't return the bottle and that the Hood's Milk corporation was too powerful to fight.

100,000 Porto Ricans Go Hungry to Satisfy Nat'l City Bank Claim

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 8.—More than 15,000 sugar plantation workers will lose their jobs, and 100,000 dependents will go hungry tomorrow to satisfy a claim of the National City Bank of New York.

They are employees of the United Puerto Rican Sugar Company, which is in receivership. The New York bank holds a crop lien of $4,500,000 on the property, and has tied up the receiver's funds.

Committee Demands Right to Inspect Nazi Camps

International Delegation, Including Gallagher, Calls on Ambassador for Right to Make Complete Investigation

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—Demand for permission to enter Germany to investigate conditions in Nazi prisons and concentration camps has been presented to the German consulate here and the German Ambassador at The Hague, by the international investigating committee, elected by workers organizations the world over, which includes Leo Gallagher, well-known I.L.D. attorney, and one of the leading attorneys in the Mooney defense.

The following demands were delivered to the consulate and ambassador:

"Millions of people in all civilized lands are aroused by the news of mistreatment of political prisoners in German prisons and concentration camps.

Delegates Elected to Report

"Workers and intellectuals of different countries have chosen delegates, either directly or through their organizations with a view of getting the true facts. The aim of these delegates is to check up the news that has come through, with the facts. They wish to investigate both the mental and physical condition of the prisoners, to bring out a complete and objective report on their findings.

"This delegation, which represents millions of persons, directly or indirectly, presents the following demands to the German Government:

Demands of Delegation

"1. That permission be given either to a delegation or to the members as individuals, to visit all concentration camps, prisons, public hospitals, rest homes, private hospitals or any other German institutions. That it or they be allowed to talk with everyone in these places without the presence of a third party.

"2. That, with this in view, the delegation (or individual members of it be given, upon arrival in Germany, a complete list of all prisons and concentration camps. That on arrival at any prison, concentration camp, or other institution, a full list be given the delegation or its members of all the people there.

Protection Demanded

"3. That a guarantee be given that no prisoner will be punished in any way because he has spoken with the delegation or with any of its members.

"4. That full permission be given for this delegation to speak freely to anyone about the conditions which this delegation is investigating irrespective of the fact that this person may be or may have been a prisoner. That an absolute guarantee be given to protect this individual from persecution and torture as a result of any sort of conversation which he may have had with the delegation or with any member of it.

Ask to Attend Trial

"5. That members of this delegation be given permission to attend the trials of Van Der Lubbe, Torgler, Dimitrov, Popov and Taney, as observers.

"6. That surety be given for the personal safety of the delegation and all its members.

"The delegation is of the opinion that the German government will be glad to have the opportunity to grant the delegation permission to make such investigations and to thus make possible the spreading of the findings of this impartial delegation, which will make known to the whole world the truth about the reported mistreatment of prisoners. In the event that the German government is not perfectly willing that this investigation be carried on, the delegation asks the German government to explain fully what part of its program is not considered satisfactory. The delegation further asks that in this event, they be told under what conditions their entrance to Germany will be permitted to carry through its investigation. The delegation requests that this matter be taken up at once and requests a direct answer.

"(Signed)

"Henry Fagel (Holland)
"J. J. Vaughan (England)
"F. G. Bushnell, M.D. (England)
"Leo Gallagher (U.S.A.) LL.B. Ph.D."